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CITY OF WORCESTER.

FIFTY-SEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
Health of the City

BY

A. J. B. GRIFFIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

1930.

WORCESTER:

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Public Health Committee.

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 The Mayor (Mr. Councillor W. Shakespeare).
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 Mr. Alderman W. Sharpe.
 Councillor Lady K. M. D. Atkins.
 Mr. Councillor H. Baker.
 Mrs. Councillor C. S. Buckle.
 Mr. Councillor W. G. Day., J.P.
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 Mr. Councillor C. F. Forster.
 Mr. Councillor S. J. Hood, J.P.
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 Miss Councillor D. E. M. Ogilvy, J.P.
 Mrs. Councillor R. Palmer, J.P.
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 Mr. Councillor F. L. Spalding, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 Mr. Councillor O. Spares.

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 Miss Councillor D. E. M. Ogilvy, J.P.
 Mrs. Councillor R. Palmer, J.P.
 Miss J. Tree.

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 The Mayor (Mr. Councillor W. Shakespeare).
 Mr. Councillor R. R. Fairbairn, J.P.
 Mr. Councillor G. W. Peck.
 Mrs. Councillor R. Palmer, J.P.
 Mr. Councillor O. Spares.
 Mr. Councillor F. L. Spalding, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

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 Mr. Councillor W. G. Day, J.P.
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 Mr. Councillor S. J. Hood, J.P.
 Miss Councillor E. M. O'Brien.
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 Miss James.
 Lady Middlemore.
 Miss Councillor D. E. M. Ogilvy, J.P.
 Miss Jessie Tree.

Public Health Staff.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER			A. J. B. Griffin, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
CONSULTANT MEDICAL OFFICER			Mabyn Read, M.D., D.P.H., M.A.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH	-	-	Miss Marion Andrews, M.D., D.P.H.
PUBLIC VACCINATOR	-	-	Mr. W. G. Bennett, LL.B., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.*
VACCINATOR, MUNICIPAL HOMES HOSPITAL	-	-	Mr. S. C. Legge, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.*
DENTAL OFFICER	-	-	Mr. M. J. Matley Moore, L.D.S., R.C.S.*
PUBLIC ANALYST	-	-	Mr. C. C. Duncan, F.I.C., F.C.S.* †
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CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR	-		Mr. Ralph Taylor.‡ §
ASSISTANT SANITARY INSPECTORS	-	-	Mr. P. L. Parsons.‡ § Mr. H. Jackson.‡
MATRON, CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL	-	-	Miss N. Glew.
TUBERCULOSIS NURSE	-	-	Miss A. Cooke.

HEALTH VISITORS	-	-	Miss E. O. Digby.¶ Miss S. E. Howard.¶ Miss F. A. Moore.¶ Miss A. Steele.¶
SENIOR CLERK	-	-	Mr. P. M. Christian.
ASSISTANT CLERKS	-	-	Mr. J. Everett. Mr. W. J. Lee.
MATERNITY AND CHILD WEL- FARE CENTRE CLERKS	-	-	Miss H. Bale.|| Miss D. Ellery.|| Miss E. Stevenson.*
DISINFECTOR	-	-	Mr. C. A. Webb, Jr.
MANAGER, PUBLIC SLAUGHTER- HOUSES	-	-	Mr. A. R. Underwood.
VACCINATION OFFICER	-	-	Mr. E. H. Rea.*

*Part-time only.

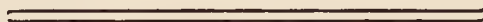
†Services utilised by arrangement with County Council.

‡Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

§Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for inspecting Meat and Other Foods.

||Joint appointment—M. & C.W. and School Medical Service.

¶Trained Nurse and Certificate of Midwives Board.



Summary of Vital Statistics.

The following represent the chief vital statistics for the year, viz :—

Compared with those
of the 107 County
Boroughs of England
and Wales.

Estimated Population	-	52,505	
Birth Rate - - -	-	15.4	16.6
Recorded Death Rate	-	11.57	11.5
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births - - -	-	52	64
Death Rate from principal Infectious Diseases	-	0.371	0.44
Respiratory Death Rate	-	1.6	1.96 (1929)
Phthisis Death Rate - -	-	0.78	0.738 (1929)
Cancer Death Rate - -	-	1.33	2.03 (1929)

*The Fifty-seventh Report of the
Medical Officer of Health
being that for the year 1930.*

*To the Right Worshipful The Mayor, Aldermen and
Councillors of the City of Worcester.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting the Fifty-seventh Annual Report—and my first report as your Medical Officer of Health—on the vital statistics and sanitary circumstances of the City.

The report required by the Ministry of Health this year is a survey report, which has to be more detailed than the ordinary report.

Owing to the taking of the Census, the mid-year population for 1930 has not been furnished by the Registrar General; but there has been a natural increase by births over deaths of 185 up to June 1930; and this, added to the Registrar General's figure of 52,320 for mid-1929 makes a City population for mid-year 1930 of 52,505. From this figure the vital statistics for the year have been calculated.

The Death Rate of 11.57 is the lowest recorded since 1923. The increased expectation of life with a greater percentage of older lives at risk would have lead us with reason to antcipate a higher death rate. The favourable low rate for the year is probably explained by the absence during the year of such epidemics as Influenza which carry off numbers of elderly people.

The Birth Rate remains stationary at 15.4—a lower rate than in any year preceding 1927.

The Infant Death Rate reached the extremely satisfactory low figure of 52, which compares favourably with the City's previous 10 year average of 60, with the rate of 60 for England and Wales for 1930, and with the rate for the 107 County Boroughs of 64.

This Infant Death Rate of 52 is particularly gratifying in view of the increased unemployment during the year, and, I consider, may fairly be taken as some index of the value of Maternity and Child Welfare work.

Apart from a minor epidemic of Measles and a slightly increased incident of Scarlet Fever, there has been no marked prevalence of infectious disease; though an outbreak of Dysentery in June, 1930, caused the Health Department considerable anxiety for a time.

During the year the Local Government Act, 1929, became operative, with the transfer to the Health Department of administrative duties in connection with Vaccination and Infant Life Protection.

The passing of the Housing Act, 1930, was also an event of considerable importance to the City. Already

it has enabled the Council to condemn in Dolday one of the worst collection of slums in the City.

A five year plan for the demolition of 400 unfit houses within the City has now been formulated, and its execution should go far to remove the slum reproach from the City.

The promotion of the Bill for the extension of the City boundaries threw considerable extra work upon the department; and the taking over of the new areas, having a lower sanitary standard than the City, will involve very extended activities on the part of the Sanitary Officers.

The following additional legislation affecting the Public Health Department came into effect during the year :—

Mental Treatment Act, 1930.

Tuberculosis Regulations, 1930.

Orders under Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

Orders under Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928.

The renovation of the Health Department offices has made their appearance more in keeping with the work that is carried on within the Department, and when the projected alterations to the Guildhall are completed, the congestion in the Health Department will be relieved.

No changes have occurred among the Staff, to all of

whom—and to Dr. Mabyn Read, Dr. Andrews and Mr. Ralph Taylor in particular—I am indebted for loyal co-operation and help during the year.

To Members of the Council and to Members of the Health Committee I would wish to express my thanks for their consideration to me during my first year as Medical Officer of Health, and for their readiness to consider suggestions for improving the health of the Citizens.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. J. B. GRIFFIN,

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistics and Social Conditions.

Area (in acres)	3,662
Population (Census 1921 and estimated 1930)	49,160
	52,505
Number of inhabited houses (1921) ...	11,555
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1930)	
approximately	12,500
Number of Families (Census 1921)	12,150
Rateable Value	£298,998
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,187
Live Births :—	T. M. F.
Legitimate	752 391 361
Illegitimate	56 28 28
	808
Birth Rate	15.4
Still Births, 40; Rate per 1,000 total births	49.5
Death, 608; Death Rate	11.57
Percentage of total deaths of deaths occurring	
in Institutions	15.3
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :—	
From Sepsis	Nil
From Other Causes	2
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age	
per 1,000 live births	52
Deaths from :—	
Measles (all ages)	8
Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	—

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.—The capital town of an agricultural county, Worcester serves as an administrative, social and educational centre. Its historical and religious associations have steeped it in tradition. While it enjoys the honours, it also suffers from the infirmities of age. Houses are old, slums are not few and room for expansion is limited.

This latter disability will fortunately be alleviated by the extension of the City boundaries in October next, when an area of 1,699 acres (of which 315 acres will at once be available for building purposes) will be added.

OCCUPATIONS.—Numbers of the inhabitants cater for the needs of the County in trade and administrative work. The old industries of glove-making and porcelain manufacture—at present somewhat depressed—find occupation for many, while others are engaged in agriculture; boot-making; tin-plate production; the manufacture of the well-known “Worcester” Sauce; brewing; wholesale tailoring; metal casting, etc.

No particular industry can be said to have an appreciable deleterious effect upon health. The possession of these numerous minor industries safeguards the City against the effects that depression of a single large industry would produce.

Nevertheless, during the year the unemployment figures rose from 1,754 in January to 2,889 in December.

The lowest figure was in June when the figure was 1,587.

Meteorology.

Daily observations are made at the City Waterworks, and for the following details I am indebted to the City Engineer.

The highest Temperature readings were : 89° on 27th and 29th August ; and the lowest was 17° on 20th March.

Rain fell on 196 days : a rain-day being one during which .01 inches of rain or more falls.

The total rainfall was 31.08 inches. The greatest rainfall was 1.15 inches on 6th September.

The following tables give the rainfall throughout the year, and the annual fall compared with that of the previous 10 years :—

1930.			No. of Rain Days		Rainfall for Month
January	...	...	21	...	4.10
February	...	...	7	...	0.54
March	...	...	15	...	2.20
April	...	...	19	...	2.52
May	...	...	17	...	2.27
June	...	...	11	...	0.92
July	...	...	16	...	2.59
August	...	...	16	...	3.08
September	...	...	18	...	4.26
October	...	...	21	...	2.43
November	...	...	16	...	2.89
December	...	...	19	...	3.28
Total			196		31.08

COMPARISON OF RAINFALL FOR THE PAST 20 YEARS :—

1911	...	...	18.6 inches
1912	...	...	33.35 „
1913	...	...	26.11 „
1914	...	...	24.11 „
1915	...	...	31.60 „
1916	...	...	25.29 „
1917	...	...	21.18 „
1918	...	...	20.47 „
1919	...	...	24.84 „
1920	...	...	25.62 „
1921	...	...	16.08 „
1922	...	...	26.07 „
1923	...	...	26.74 „
1924	...	...	33.22 „
1925	...	...	23.75 „
1926	...	...	25.04 „
1927	...	...	30.52 „
1928	...	...	25.09 „
1929	...	...	26.54 „
1930	...	...	31.08 „

During the latter part of December, 1929, and in January, 1930, the River Severn overflowed its banks, flooding the low lying areas in Diglis, Dolday, Hylton Road and Waterworks Road, with the resultant flooding of 268 houses.

Considerable distress was caused in these areas; and relief measures, in which the staff of the Health Department were largely concerned, had to be taken.

The following steps were taken to minimize the risk of a recurrence of the trouble :—

A storm over-flow was provided at a cost of £500 at the corner of Hylton Road and Henwick Road; and this, undoubtedly, has had the effect of preventing sewage overflowing from the gullies in Hylton Road.

A manhole taking the surface water from the gardens in Tybridge Street was disconnected from the public sewer and connected direct to the River.

Several anti-flooding gullies and interceptors were fixed and inspection chambers raised on the low-lying drains.

BIRTHS.—During the year 864 births were registered in the City : of these 75 were transferred out and 19 were transferred in.

The Birth Rate was 15.4 compared with an average for the preceding 10 years of 19.33.

DEATHS.—677 deaths were registered as occurring in the City : 93 were of non-residents and there were 24 deaths of residents occurring elsewhere.

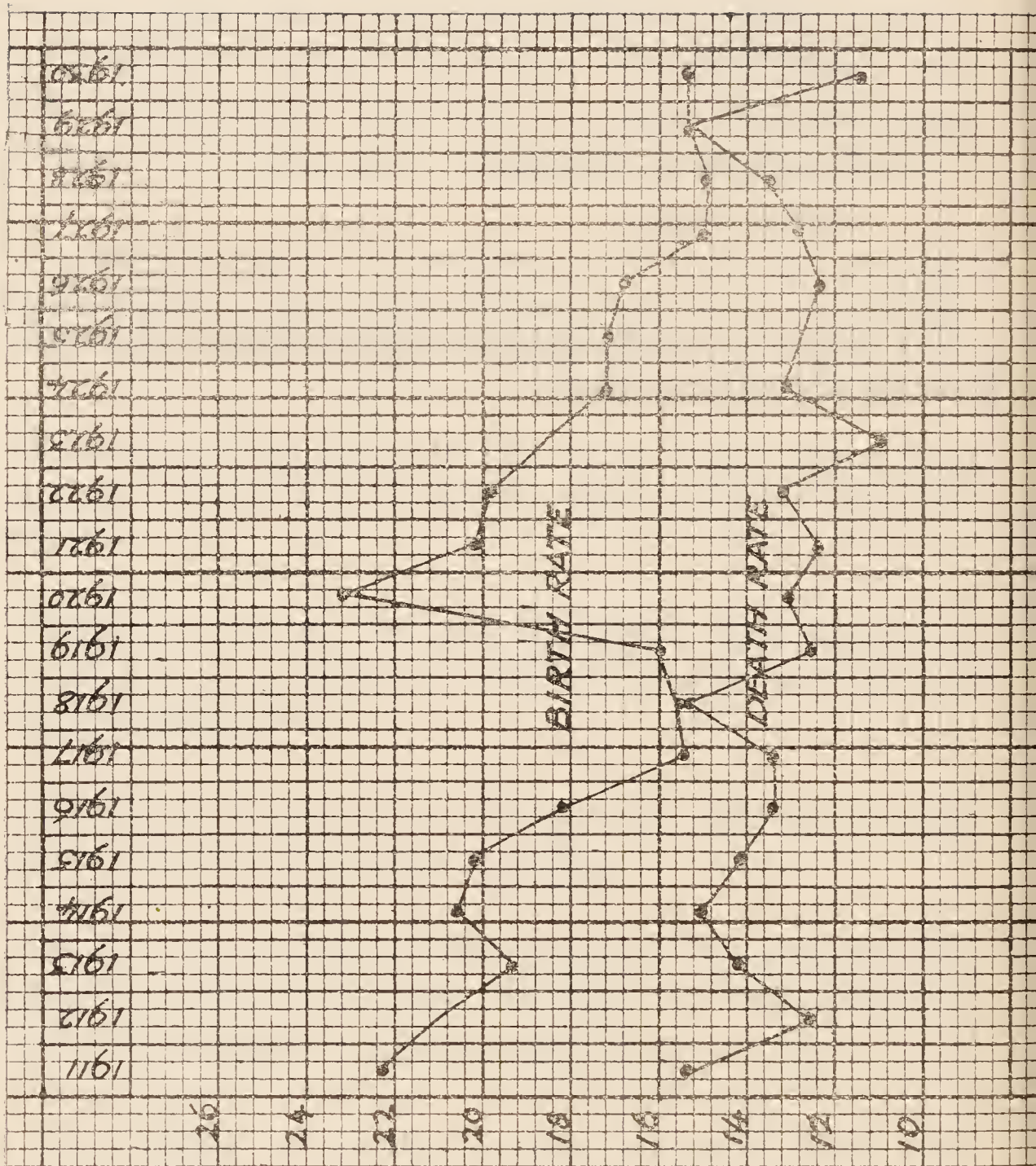
The number of deaths in estimating the death rate was 608 giving a recorded death rate of 11.57.

INQUESTS.—57 inquests were held during the year, including inquests into 11 deaths of non-residents. In

6 cases death was found to be the result of disease. The verdicts in the remaining cases were :—

Accidental death	...	...	...	40
Still-birth	...	...	...	2
Suicide	...	...	...	7
Alcoholic poisoning	...	...	...	1
Open Verdict	...	...	...	1

The following chart shows the Birth Rate and Death Rate for the past 20 years :—



During the year there was no outstanding morbidity from any particular diseases, although an epidemic of Measles rendered the death rate from this disease higher than normal.

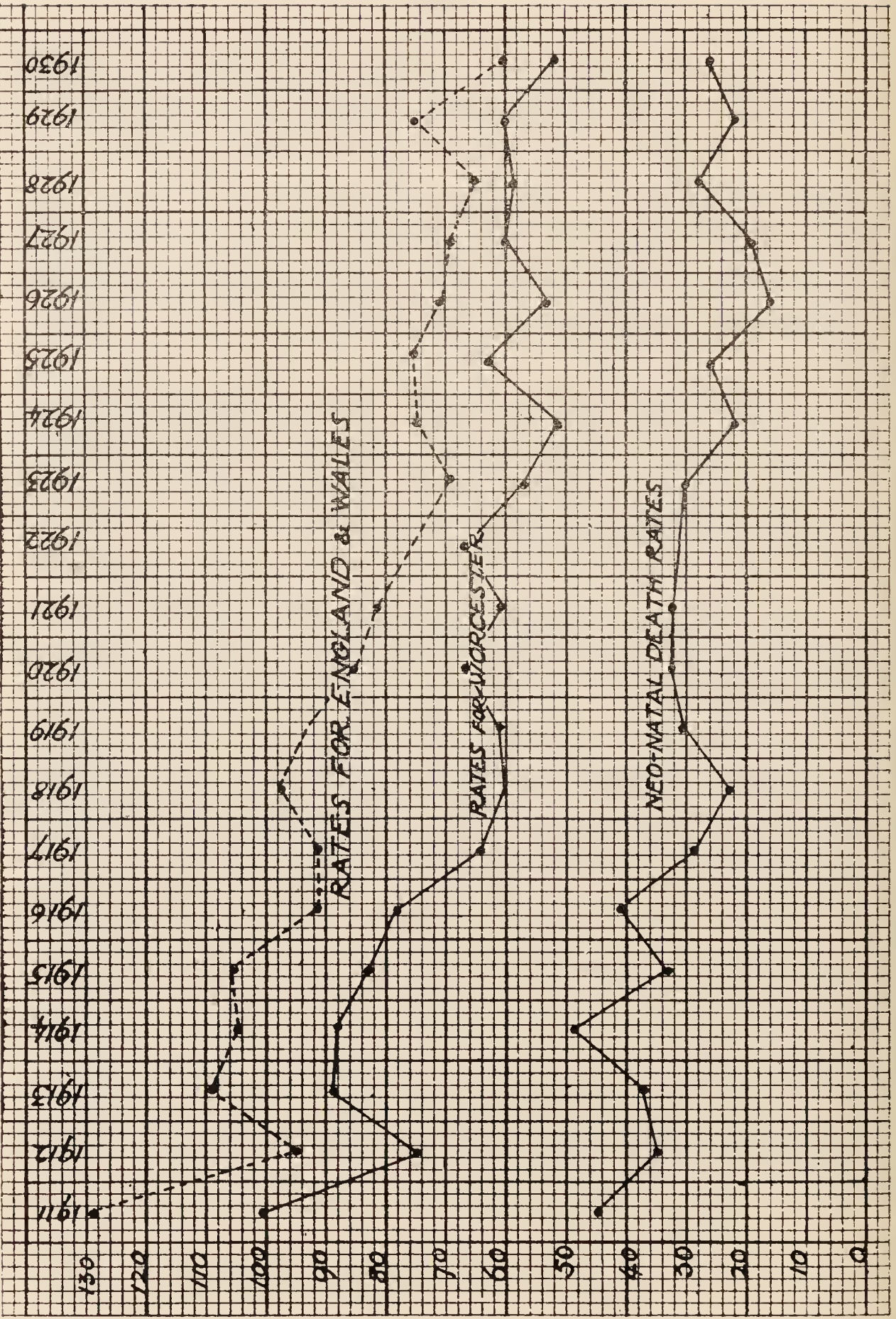
In June, 1930, there was an outbreak of Bacillary Dysentery, resulting in one death.

INFANT MORTALITY.—There were 42 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, giving a rate of 52 per 1,000 births.

21 deaths occurred among children under 1 month giving a Neo-natal Death Rate of 26.

The adjoining graph compares the infant death rate of Worcester and England and Wales over a period of 20 years.

While the reduction in the Infant Death Rate is very gratifying, it has to be remembered that the fall in the Neo-natal Death Rate is less impressive.



General Provision of Health Services.

Particulars of the Health Department Staff have been detailed at the beginning of this report.

The Medical Officer of Health acts also as Tuberculosis Officer; Medical Officer to the Mental Deficiency Act Committee and as examining officer for superannuation purposes.

Dr. Andrews, who is independent School Medical Officer, acts also as Assistant Medical Officer of Health: her duties being mainly in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

Dr. Mabyn Read (formerly Medical Officer of Health) is Consultant Medical Officer and acts as Medical Attendant at the City Isolation Hospital.

The Public Vaccinator and Vaccinator for the Municipal Homes, and Vaccination Officer, now figure upon the Health Department Staff in consequence of the Local Government Act, 1929.

No other staff changes have occurred during the year.

NURSING IN THE HOME.—Home nursing is carried out by the City and County Nursing Institution. The staff carry out general nursing in the homes and also conduct maternity cases.

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At present, owing to lack of financial support, the position of the Nursing Institute is jeopardized and the City is in danger of losing the nursing services of the Association.

A scheme is, however, on foot to put the Nursing Institute on a solid financial basis, and it is hoped that it will receive the support of the City.

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.—For the purposes of Medical Out-Relief the City is divided into 3 districts.

The work is supervised by the Public Assistance Committee in lieu of the former Poor Law Guardians : otherwise the administration remains the same.

The only staff change during the year is the substitution of Dr. L. F. Davies in the place of Dr. F. L. Spalding who has resigned.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.—Specimens for examination are submitted to the County Analyst, and the following table shows the work done in this connection :—

Diphtheria Swabs	...	...	...	...	...	1,021
Sputum examined for Tubercle Bacilli	...	...	...	...	...	292
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	10
Urine (Tubercle Bacilli)	...	...	...	...	...	3
Urine (Sugar)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Slide	...	...	...	...	...	2
Faeces (Tubercle Bacilli)	...	...	...	...	...	5
Faeces (Typhoid)	...	...	...	...	...	1

Ringworm	...	...	...	...	...	2
Effluent from Sewage	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drugs analyzed	...	...	...	...	...	18
Milk analyzed	...	...	...	...	...	83
Foodstuffs analyzed	...	...	...	...	...	89
Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs analyzed	...	...	...	...	...	8

Milk for Bacteriological examination:—

For presence of Tubercle Bacilli	...	...	...	...	9
For Bacteria count	...	...	...	...	9

Specimens in connection with the Venereal Diseases Clinic at the Worcester General Infirmary are forwarded to the City of Birmingham Bacteriological Laboratory, Lodge Road, Birmingham. The following table gives details of the specimens examined during 1930, viz. :—

	From Treatment Centre.	From Medical Practitioners.	Total.
For detection of Spirochetes	1	1	2
For detection of Gonococci	72	28	100
For Wassermann reaction	123	160	283
Other examinations	2	9	11
Total	198	198	396

During the year it was considered advisable to initiate swabbing of diphtheria contacts before return to school, with a consequent considerable increase in the number of specimens examined for diphtheria.

Legislation in Force.

LOCAL ACTS :—

Worcester Corporation Act, 1926.

ADOPTIVE ACTS :—

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, Sections 1 to 21 inclusive and Section 24.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Parts 2, 3 and 4.

The Baths and Wash-houses Acts.

The Notifications of Births Act, 1907.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Parts II, III, IV, V, VI. Part VII, Sections 78, 79, 80, 81, 83, and 86, Part VIII and Part X, Sections 92, 93 and 94, subject to certain conditions imposed on such adoption.

The Public Health Act, 1925, Parts II, III, IV and V.

BYELAWS :—

Byelaws regulating Public Bathing	6th Dec., 1827
„ regulating Common Lodging Houses	16th Nov., 1892
Byelaws as to Houses Let in Lodgings	16th May, 1927
„ as to Nuisances	4th Dec., 1888
„ as to Offensive Trades	4th March, 1913
„ as to decent conduct of persons using Sanitary Conveniences	4th Dec., 1917

Byelaws as to the Licensing and use of Private Slaughterhouses	9th Nov. 1915
„ requiring use of mechanically operated instrument for stunning bulls, oxen, cows, heifers and calves at Private and Public Slaughterhouses	11th Oct, 1918
„ as to Public Slaughterhouses	4th Dec., 1888
„ as to altering the Charges at Public Slaughterhouses	3rd July, 1894
„ prohibiting Spitting in Public Carriages and places of Public Entertainment	20th Nov., 1906
„ as to Cleansing Footways, etc.	2nd Sept., 1890

Hospitals.

The Public Health Committee are responsible for the maintenance of the City Isolation Hospital, where accommodation is provided for 54 cases of Infectious Diseases, and 40 cases of Tuberculosis. The character and amount of the work carried out is referred to elsewhere in this report.

The City now has no separate Smallpox Hospital, but under an agreement with the County Council of Worcestershire, is enabled to make use of the beds in the County Smallpox Hospital in Tolladine Road. This modern hospital, erected in January, 1930, has accommodation for 20 patients. If necessary, a further 12 beds can be provided in the adjoining old building which formerly constituted the Smallpox Hospital.

The Public Assistance Committee controls the hospital attached to the Municipal Homes.

This hospital contains 148 beds for cases of the following types :—

Chronic Sick : Medical : Surgical : Maternity :
Children's ailments : Mental Defectives.

Dr. Legge acts as part-time medical officer to the Institution.

The bulk of the patients are suffering from chronic illness, and the institution has not made that progress toward efficiency which has been discernible elsewhere during recent years and which made possible certain of the medical provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929.

The building is old and lacks the convenience of modern hospitals. More recently, Staff have not been easy to obtain or retain.

Lacking a good staff, good work cannot be done there, and lacking good work good staff cannot be obtained, so that a vicious circle has been reached.

While the character of the building precludes the institution from becoming a first-rate general hospital, it is conceivable that it might function more actively than hitherto, and consideration is being given towards that end by the Council.

WORCESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY.—This Voluntary hospital draws its patients from the City and County of Worcestershire.

It is managed by a Committee of Governors.

In January, 1928, a Contributory Scheme was started to assist the finances of the hospital, and there are now 13,500 City contributors to this scheme, under which very comprehensive in-patient and out-patient treatment is offered the contributor.

There is no rigid classification of beds in the Hospital, but the following conditions are catered for:—

Medical : Surgical : Orthopædic : Obstetric :
Venereal diseases : (provided on behalf of the
City and County under the Venereal Diseases
Regulations). There also is an X-ray plant.

The inevitable popularity of institutional treatment has caused the demand for beds to exceed the supply; in consequence, the Infirmary beds are almost invariably taxed to capacity and there is a constant and by no means small waiting list of patients anxious to gain admission.

The Governors have decided upon a policy of hospital extension which, when completed, will increase the present 128 beds to 200.

Separate pathological and orthopædic departments are to be provided: the Nursing Staff will have im-

proved accommodation, and the old building generally brought into line with modern hospital requirements.

The Infirmary has the following honorary staff :—

Medical and Surgical consultants : Gynæcologist : Orthopædic Surgeon : Radiologist : Anæsthetists : Dental Surgeon : Three house surgeons are provided.

The allocation of beds is as follows :—

For Tonsil and Adenoid cases ...	...	6
For Maternity cases ...	...	2
For Venereal Diseases ...	...	5
For general Medical and Surgical ...	...	115

WORCESTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—This is a voluntary Hospital managed by The Worcester Ophthalmic Hospital Committee. There is a Medical Staff of two Honorary Surgeons, and there are 12 in-patient beds and 1 cot.

The Hospital serves the County as well as the City of Worcester, and I am informed, suffers from a shortage of in-patient beds.

The total hospital bed accommodation may be summarized as follows :—

	Wor'ter General Infirmary	Municipal Homes Hospital	City Isolation Hospital	Ophthal- mic Hospital	Small- pox Hospital
General Medical and Surgical	121 beds	140 beds	—	12 beds 1 cot	—
Maternity ...	2 beds	4 beds 4 cots	—	—	—
Venereal Diseases	4 beds 1 cot	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	40 beds	—	—
Infection Diseases ...	—	—	54 beds	—	32 beds
Total ...	128	148	94	13	32

In addition to the above, the Nursing Institution in The Tything has provision for 6 lying-in cases :

South Bank, Bath Road, is a private Nursing Home with accommodation for 17 patients :

“ St. Asaph's ”—a small Nursing Home in Bromyard Road—accommodates 4 patients.

The above Institutions admit both City and County patients.

ADEQUACY OF HOSPITAL PROVISION.—The Isolation Hospital accommodation has so far proved adequate to meet the needs of the City. Until 1930 the accommodation for tuberculosis patients has been sufficient. Throughout the year, however, the demand for beds for these cases has exceeded the provision : despite the fact that three additional shelters have been erected.

The prejudice against sanatoria—usually most noticeable during the winter months when the weather is

inclement—appears to be on the wane : and sanatorium beds are more in demand than hitherto.

The pressure upon sanatorium beds is inevitably bound up with housing conditions. Patients who have recovered their health at sanatoria are unwilling to return to slum property, and medical officers at sanatoria are equally reluctant to discharge such patients to their former unsatisfactory surroundings.

The Housing Committee have continued to show in their allocation of new houses, preferential treatment to Tubercular patients recommended to them by the Medical Staff.

Despite this, it seems likely that some increase in sanatorium beds may be needed in the very near future.

GENERAL HOSPITAL BEDS.—There are grounds for stating that the present provision of general hospital beds does not meet the requirements of the City. The proposed increase of the Worcester General Infirmary beds from 128 to 200, should go far to relieve the shortage. More beds should, in particular, be available for maternity cases and the treatment of diseases of women.

It may be necessary also to make some provision for the in-patient treatment of early cases of mental illness.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE LOCAL AUTHORITY AND VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.—In 1927 an agreement was formulated whereby, under a Block Grant scheme, the

Worcester General Infirmary treated cases referred to the Infirmary by the Council's Medical Officers.

Such cases included children referred from the Education Committee : mothers and children referred from the Public Health Committee under the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme; and tuberculous persons also referred from the Public Health Committee.

This statesmanlike scheme, for which my predecessor was responsible, has enabled many of the City's inhabitants to obtain valuable treatment which might otherwise have been denied them. The Infirmary Authorities, however, now represent that the scheme constitutes a bad bargain for them, and while it is desirable that this co-operation should continue, a fresh basis of *modus operandi* is being sought.

By arrangement with the Worcester Ophthalmic Hospital, cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum are treated there. As detailed elsewhere, this arrangement has given very satisfactory results throughout the year and will continue.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—Two Motor Ambulances under the control of the British Red Cross Society provide a service at all times of the day or night for general cases.

The Council contribute towards the costs of this service.

The City Police have a Motor Van which can, in emergencies, be used as an ambulance.

A Motor Ambulance kept at the City Isolation Hospital provides for the transport of cases of infectious disease. The ambulance is an old one; its maintenance costs are on the increase, and it is likely to require replacement in the near future.

Use is made of a horse-drawn vehicle for disinfecting infected bedding.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES, *Provided by the Council*:—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE, at 54, Lowesmoor.

MEDICAL CLINICS (including ante-natal Clinics)	2 afternoons per week.
WEIGHING CLINICS ...	2 afternoons per week.
TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY	2 afternoons and 1 evening session weekly.
SCHOOL CLINIC	At Tudor House on Friday afternoon.

Provided by the City Council in conjunction with the Worcestershire County Council.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC	At the Worcester General Infirmary on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.
ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC ...	At the Worcester General Infirmary on Wednesday afternoons.
MENTAL TREATMENT CLINIC	At the Worcester General Infirmary Friday afternnons.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929. Under the Local Government Act the administration of the Vaccination Acts was transferred from the Guardians to the Health Committee acting for the Council.

Duties in connection with Part I of the Children's Act, 1908, also devolved upon the Health Committee as from the 1st April, 1930. The extent of the work carried out in regard to these services is detailed elsewhere.

THE DOMICILIARY ASSISTANCE OF THE BLIND.—Under the Council's Administrative Scheme, it was declared that the provision of domiciliary assistance to blind persons should be made exclusively under the Blind Persons Act, 1920, and not by way of poor relief.

The remaining work of the Guardians, including the control of the former Poor Law Hospital at Tallow Hill, was transferred en bloc to the Public Assistance Committee, the transfer being signalled by the substitution of the term "Municipal Homes" for the former "Worcester Poor Law Institution."

The characteristics of the old Poor Law Infirmary have been alluded to when reporting earlier upon the hospital provision within the area.

With some justification it may be said that the time was not ripe in Worcester for the assimilation of the medical provisions of the Poor Law Act, 1929. For the time being, medical services which might be provided

under the Public Health Acts must inevitably be furnished under the Poor Law Acts.

Local conditions will render the complete dissociation of medical treatment from the Poor Law difficult and probably hazardous.

But if the spirit of the Local Government Act is to be carried into practical application, dissociation must sooner or later take place and should ultimately result in the increased efficiency of the Municipal Homes Hospital.

During the year, Section 13 of the Act has been applied, and two consultations with representatives of the Voluntary Hospitals providing services for the benefit of the City have taken place.

The first meeting, being unwieldy, was productive of little result : the second meeting was more promising.

The following summarises the suggestions I have made to the Health Committee with a view to giving the City the best possible in-patient hospital service :—

(1) An enlarged General Infirmary to be the premier treatment centre—subsidized, if necessary, by the Council under the Public Health Act, 1925—with improved facilities for the treatment of women's diseases and maternity cases. The step towards extension has already been taken by the Governors of the Worcester General Infirmary.

(2) An improved Municipal Homes Hospital to be supplementary to the Worcester General Infirmary, to cater for the chronic sick poor, to deal with the less important surgical operations, and to relieve congestion at the Worcester General Infirmary, leaving that hospital for the more important medical services. At the same time the standard of efficiency of the Municipal Homes Hospital would have to be raised sufficiently to attract and keep suitable staff.

(3) As far as possible the same specialist staff to serve both the Worcester General Infirmary and the Municipal Homes Hospital.

Negotiations for the best workable provision of hospital beds for the City's sick, including the City's sick poor, are still proceeding, and it is to be trusted that a formula, satisfactory alike to the Council and the Voluntary Hospital Authorities, may be reached.

VACCINATION ACTS.—Under the new arrangements consequent on the Local Government Act, 1929, Mr. E. H. Rea remained as Vaccination Officer, but became a transferred Officer of the Council.

Dr. W. G. Bennett as Public Vaccinator of the City, and Dr. S. C. Legge as Public Vaccinator for the former Poor Law Institution, ceased to hold their appointments with the Guardians and made fresh agreements with the Council.

In the hands of these experienced officers, the work continued without interruption when the transfer to the Council took place on April 1st, 1930.

The following table summarises the work for the year,
viz :—

Year ended 30th September 1930.

	Numbers of Successful Primary Vaccinations of persons.			Number of Successful Re-vaccinations i.e. successful vaccinations of persons who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time
	Under one year of age	One year and upwards	TOTAL	
DR. W. G. BENNETT ...	336	30	366	5
DR. S. C. LEGGE, (Municipal Homes) ...	2	3	5	
Totals ...	338	33	371	5

Number of Certificates of Vaccinations received during the year	574
Number of Certificates of exemption received ...	244
Number of prosecutions for failure to have child Vaccinated	2

The number of unvaccinated people in the community is on the increase. The mildness of the present form of Smallpox is possibly responsible for considerable modification in the views of the medical profession on the subject of vaccination; so much so that it can fairly be said that frequently an attack of Smallpox is less troublesome than an attack (by the physician) of vaccination. Nevertheless, vaccination is still to be recommended as the first line of defence against Smallpox.

CHILDREN'S ACT, 1908, SECTION 1.—This subject is more appropriately dealt with under the section devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE ACT, 1918.—The work in connection with the local scheme under this Act has continued throughout the year; the executive side of the work remaining in the capable hands of Dr. Marion Andrews.

The Scheme includes :—

1. Visiting of children from birth to age 5 years.
2. Provision of a Welfare Centre : with 4 afternoon sessions weekly, at two of which the Medical Officer attends.
3. Provision of milk foods for sale at cost, at part-cost, or free, according to the needs of the applicant.
4. Provision of facilities for the Medical and Hospital treatment of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.
5. Provision under the Midwives Acts of medical aid at confinements for midwives whose patients have engaged no doctor.
6. Provision of dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers and young children.

7. Supply of Home Helps.

WELFARE CENTRE.—Throughout the year the work has continued at 54, Lowesmoor: a building ill-suited to the functions of a Welfare Centre.

The scheme to erect a new Welfare Centre at the rear of Tudor House was discarded, and alternative schemes to set up a combined Welfare Centre, School Clinic and Tuberculosis Dispensary at Mellors Buildings, Bridge Street and on the Prison Site, were considered. A semi-official Inquiry, at which Dr. Williamson—a Ministry of Health representative—discussed the various proposals with Members of the Health and Education Committees, resulted in the matter being deferred until the Ministry of Health Survey Report had been completed.

This postponement has, however, no way minimized the pressing need for a new Centre: and the obvious advantages of such an arrangement make very desirable a combined Centre in which the health activities of the Council may be centralized.

The Officers of the Centre have the assistance of voluntary helpers, prominent among whom are Mrs. A. Spreckley, Miss Jacomb and Miss Glenny, to whose valuable help our thanks are again due.

The Society for Physical and Mental Welfare, through their Secretary Miss Tree, and Mr. Baxter of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, also give valuable co-operation.

PROVISION OF MILK FOODS.—During the year there was an unusual amount of unemployment and short time employment, resulting in a greater demand for milk foods free or at assisted rates. In consequence, the Council's expenditure upon milk foods reached a figure that has been exceeded only in 1927. Though advised some months before the end of the financial year of the probable increased expenditure, the Health Committee felt that it could not recommend any reduction of the scale of income upon which the granting of free milk was based.

HEALTH VISITORS.—No change among the health visiting staff occurred during the year.

Facilities were granted to two of the Health Visitors to attend the Annual Winter School for Health Visitors held in London from December 29th, 1930, to January 9th, 1931.

ANTE-NATAL CARE.—Dr. Andrews carries out as much Ante-Natal work as possible at the Infant Consultation Clinics.

This Ante-Natal service cannot claim to be efficient as the time devoted to it is too limited; and it certainly falls below the standard demanded by the Ministry of Health.

It would be advantageous to have a separate session devoted exclusively to Ante-Natal work.

DENTAL TREATMENT.—Provision is made for the

Dental treatment of children and expectant or nursing mothers by Mr. Matley Moore.

The extent of this valuable adjunct to the Maternity and Child Welfare work is indicated in the subsequent tables.

MATERNITY BEDS.—Under the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme cases of difficult labour are dealt with at the Worcester General Infirmary; where cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia are also admitted.

There is a lack of accommodation within the City for women whose home conditions are unsuitable for the conduct of a confinement, and who lack the means to go into a private nursing home. It is hoped that provision for these “home conditions” cases may be made at the Municipal Homes Hospital and the Worcester General Infirmary.

PROVISION OF MEALS FOR MOTHERS.—Expectant and nursing mothers in poor circumstances can obtain dinners at the Welfare Centre on recommendation by the Medical Officer of the Centre.

The scope of the work in this connection is indicated below :—

4,893 dinners were supplied during the year at a cost of £110 14s. 9d.

HOME HELPS.—The Scheme whereby a mother who is having her second or subsequent child is assisted in the home at the confinement by a “ Home Help ” supplied by the Council has continued unaltered.

Its value to poor mothers on these occasions is unquestioned.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—This subject has of late received considerable prominence from social and political standpoints, and responsible authorities have stated that 50% of maternal deaths are still preventable.

Certain it is that there has for many years been no appreciable diminution of the maternal mortality rate; despite all efforts hitherto to this end.

The rate for England and Wales in 1929 was 4.33.

An inquiry is made into every maternal death. All possible information is obtained from the doctor in charge of the case, and this together with the remarks of the investigator—in this case the Medical Officer of Health—is submitted to a special department of the Ministry of Health, as a confidential report.

Unless the investigator is a skilled obstetric specialist, this inquiry loses much of its value. As at present conducted it is hardly calculated to improve the professional relations between a Medical Officer of Health and the practising doctors, and is of very doubtful value.

In the City there were 2 Maternal Deaths, giving a maternal mortality rate of 2.47 per 1,000 live births.

Case 1. Woman aged 37. First Child.

This patient suffered from Diabetes for which she had been treated for 2 years. She was admitted to the Municipal Homes Hospital for the confinement when 8 months pregnant.

She died of diabetes shortly after admission, pregnancy being only a contributory cause of death.

Case 2. Woman aged 27. Second Child.

This patient had had kidney trouble during her first pregnancy. During the second pregnancy this trouble recurred. Despite this fact the patient was 34 weeks pregnant before she sought medical advice.

Steps had to be taken to terminate the pregnancy and following these steps the patient died.

VOLUNTARY INSURANCE SCHEME

Under this Scheme an expectant mother may for a sum of 3/6, insure against the risk of having to meet the expense of a doctor called in by a Midwife at a difficult confinement ; the fee in these cases is then paid by the Council without any recovery being made from the mother.

The following table shows the working of the scheme for 1930 :—

322 persons paid Insurance Fees amounting	£	s.	d.
to	56	7	0

188 claims from Doctors were received, costing	286	1	0
--	-----	---	---

Of these, 128 were in respect of insured persons, and cost	213	7	0
--	-----	---	---

And 57 were in respect of non-insured persons, and cost	72	14	0
---	----	----	---

The fee is a very low one and covered during the year only 26.41% of the cost to the Council.

During the year the Health Committee's recommendation to increase the fee to 5/- was negatived by the Council.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations.

No case of Puerperal Fever was notified during the year.

13 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified.

A total number of 4 cases were treated in the Worcester General Infirmary.

The ultimate diagnosis of the notified cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were as follows :—

No ascertained Cause	...	...	...	4
Inflammation of bladder	...	...	...	1
Constipation	...	...	...	1
Phthisis	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	1
Kidney trouble	...	...	...	1
Phlebitis	...	...	...	1
Pleurisy	...	...	...	1
Inflammation of Breasts		...	...	1
				—
				13
				—

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902 and 1918.—During the year 17 Midwives notified their intention to practice within the City, and conducted 764 cases ; alone or with doctors.

It was necessary to suspend only one midwife, who had been in contact with Scarlet Fever.

Disinfection of the Midwives clothing is carried out at the Fever Hospital disinfecting station.

The following notifications were received from Midwives in connection with their practises :—

1. Stillbirths 29
2. Artificial Feeding 4
3. Notification of death 2
4. Liability to be a source of infection 1

MEDICAL AID FORMS sent in during the year numbered 216 ; the causes for sending for medical help being :—

FOR THE MOTHER		FOR THE CHILD	
<i>During pregnancy :</i>			
Oedema of legs	2	Prematurity	8
Skin eruption	2	Jaundice	3
Loss of blood 8th		Infantile debility	4
month	1	Spina Bifida	2
		Discharging eyes	9
		Inflammation of eyes	9
<i>During labour or the lying-in :—</i>		Blisters on Abdomen	2
Breech Presentation	5	Abnormal vagina	1
Lacerated Perineum	57	Stillbirth	2
Uterine Inertia	13	Cyanosis	1
Collapse	1	Difficult breathing	1
Obstructed Labour	4	Unsatisfactory condition	1
Difficult Labour	35		1
Pain in leg	2	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Transverse Presentation	2		1
Rigid Cervix	2	Green stools	1
Rise of temperature	11	Death of baby	1
Rigid Perineum	4	Phimosi	1
Abortion Miscarriage	7		
Illness of Mother	8		
Pyelitis	1		
Post-partum hæmorrhage	4		
Breasts inflamed	1		
Bleeding nose	1		
Prolapsed cord	1		

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.—During the year applications were received from the following Nursing Homes for registration under the Nursing Homes registration Act :—

South Bank Nursing Home,
City & County Nursing Institute, Tything.
St. Asaph's, Bromyard Road.
36, Foxwell Street.

The three first mentioned Homes were registered, particular attention being paid to drainage, beds, staffing, etc. before registration.

The application in respect of 36 Foxwell Street was refused, as the applicant did not hold the certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

CHILDREN'S ACT, 1908. SECTION 1.—The Local Government transferred the duty of the supervising for boarded-out children under seven years of age from the Guardians of the Poor to the Council, acting through the Health Committee.

Each Health Visitor was therefore authorised to act as the Infant Protection Visitor for her area.

Frequent visits are made by the Health Visitors to the boarded-out children. Such visits were made between April 1st and December 31st.

Advice is given on infant welfare, provision of fireguards, clothing, etc.

Investigation is made as to the suitability of the foster-mother and the conditions of the home.

Foster-mothers are not permitted to take more than a certain number of boarded-out children, and no boarded-out child is allowed in an overcrowded home.

Foster mothers are encouraged to bring the children for frequent examination to the Child Welfare Centre.

Health Visitors pay particular attention to these boarded-out children, and the transfer of these duties to the Health Committee has made manifest the advantages of co-ordinating this work with that of the Child Welfare scheme.

Only one boarded-out child died during the year. The death was unexpected and was the subject of an inquiry at which the Medical Officer of Health and the Health Visitor concerned attended. There was no blame attached to the foster-mother concerned.

Details of the number of boarded-out children are given below :—

Number of children transferred from Board of Guardians to Public Health Committee on 1st April, 1930	26
Number of children received by Foster-mothers 1st April to 31st December ...	19
	—45
Number of children removed from care of Foster-mothers	11
Children removed from Register having attained the age of 7 years	2
Died	1
	—14
	—
Number on Register 31st December, 1930	31
	—

Maternity and Child Welfare Statistics, 1930.

TABLE I.

Visits paid to the Homes by the Health Visitors.

A.		First	Return	Total	Total 1929
To Infants under 1 year	722	5,582	6,304	6,463	
To Children 1-5 years	—	—	7,420	5,416	
To Expectant Mothers	361	232	593	674	
To Mothers after con- finement	—	—	38	34	
Total	1,083	5,814	14,355	12,587	

B.		Total Visits	Total 1929
To cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum		35	10
„ „ „ Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia		27	18
„ „ „ Measles and German Measles		205	6
„ „ „ Whooping Cough		92	41
„ „ „ Epidemic Diarrhœa		65	68
„ „ „ Poliomyelitis		2	1
Total		<hr/> 426	<hr/> 144

C.					Total Visits	Total 1929
In connection with :—						
Infant Deaths...	...	...	...	...	39	
Still Births	...	...	...	...	40	
Midwifery Fees	...	...	...	...	46	
Dental Cases	...	...	...	...	19	
Other Cases	...	...	...	...	2,607	
Total					2,751	2,017
D.					Total Visits	Total 1929
Total Visits paid on District :—						
Group A	...	...	...	...	14,355	12,587
„ B	...	...	...	...	426	144
„ C	...	...	...	...	2,751	2,017
Total					17,532	14,748

TABLE II

CLINICS HELD BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER

					Total 1930	Total 1929
1.	Number of Meetings	...	...	...	86	82
2.	Attendances :—					
	Infants under 1 year					
	First Visits	...	...	...	386	
	Return Visits	...	...	...	499	
	Total	...	...	...	885	818

Children 1-5 years

First Visits ...	...	...	...	52	
Return Visits	...	...	...	472	
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	...	...	...	524	435
				<hr/>	<hr/>

Ante-natal Women

First Visits ...	...	...	...	197	
Return Visits	...	...	...	52	
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	...	...	...	249	190
				<hr/>	<hr/>

Post-natal Women

First Visits ...	...	...	...	4	
Return Visits	...	...	...	296	
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	...	...	...	300	309
				<hr/>	<hr/>

Special Women

First Visits ...	...	...	...	22	
Return Visits	...	...	...	104	
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	...	...	...	126	99
				<hr/>	<hr/>

3. Total Attendances :—

Children ...	...	...	...	1,409	1,253
Women ...	...	...	...	675	598
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	...	...	...	2,084	1,851
				<hr/>	<hr/>

4. Average Attendance per Clinic :—

Children ...	...	...	...	16.3	15.2
Women ...	...	...	...	8.0	7.2
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	...	...	...	24.3	22.4
				<hr/>	<hr/>

TABLE III
WEIGHING CLINICS

	South	North	West	Central	Total	Total
1. Number of Meetings ...	46	46	46	47	185	185
2. Total Visits						
Infants under 1 year	503	1,194	803	1,529	4,029	
Children 1-5 years ...	86	133	73	247	539	
Total Children ...	589	1,327	876	1,776	4,568	3,700
Expectant Mothers	13	82	36	120	251	
Other Women ...	168	186	198	256	808	
Total Women ...	181	268	234	376	1,059	900
3. Total Attendances ...	770	1,593	1,110	2,152	5,625	4,600
4. Average Attendance per Session						
Children ...	12.8	28.8	19.0	37.8	24.6	20.0
Women ...	4.0	5.8	5.0	8.0	5.7	4.0
Total ...	16.8	34.6	24.0	45.8	30.3	25.0
5. First Visits—						
Infants ...	87	113	99	180	479	400
Children ...	3	3	1	4	11	10
Expectant Mothers	3	33	24	21	81	70
Total ...	93	149	124	205	571	480

INFIRMARY TREATMENT.—97 Children and 4 Women were sent for Treatment, and for conditions as under :—

Orthopædic Cases	...	...	...	15
Hernia	...	...	...	7
Skins	...	...	...	6
Otorrhea	...	...	...	14
Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	...	5
Phimosis	...	...	...	20
Naevi	...	...	...	6
Glands	...	...	...	3
Tongue tie	...	...	...	4
Malnutrition	...	...	...	2
Worms	...	...	...	1
Eyes	...	...	...	2
Boils	...	...	...	1
Nasal discharge	...	...	...	2
Cleft palate	...	...	...	1
Constriction of trachea	...	...	...	1
Opisthotonos	...	...	...	1
Torticollis	...	...	...	1
Septic wound	...	...	...	1
New growths	...	...	...	2
Conditions associated with pregnancy	...	...	...	4

DINNERS.— at a cost of :

Total 1930				Total 1929			
Dinners		Cost		Dinners		Cost	
4,893	£110	14	9	5,831	£166	15	6
HOME HELPS 129	£64	5	0	97	£48	10	0

DENTAL CLINIC :—		Total 1930		Total 1929	
		Women	Children	Women	Children
Patients ...	...	35	24	55	22
Visits ...	...	114	30	186	27
Extractions ...	...	354	55	345	32
General					
Anæsthetics ...	...	19	1	19	1
Dentures ...	...	12	Dressings 37	20	Dressings 31

NOTIFICATIONS OF BIRTHS AND STILL BIRTHS, 1930.—Of the 843 Live Births and 40 Still Births notified to us :—

Midwives notified ...	687	Live and	29	Still Births
Doctors „ ...	13	„ „	0	„ „
Maternity Nurses notified	30	„ „	0	„ „
Parents notified ...	5	„ „	0	„ „
General Infirmary notified	10	„ „	2	„ „
Master of Workhouse „	15	„ „	2	„ „
Maternity Hospital „	82	„ „	7	„ „
South Bank Nursing Home	1	„ „	0	„ „

MIDWIFERY CLAIMS, 1930 :—

	Midwives	Doctors	Total
Number of Claims ...	30	165	195
Amount of Claims ...	£30/7/6	£166/7/6	£196/15/0
Excused all payment	20	27	47
Paid direct to Doctor	—	3	3
Midwives' claim dis- allowed ...	7	—	7
Paid Insurance			
Scheme Fee ...	—	119	119
To repay in full ...	0	6	6
Amount to be re- covered in full payments ...	—	£7/19/0	£7/19/0
To repay in part ...	3	10	13
Amount to be re- covered in part payments ...	£1/15/6	£7/11/3	£9/6/9

A total sum of £17/5/9 to be recovered from 19 persons and of this :—

	£	s.	d.
6 Completed payments to the amount of ...	2	8	0
6 have made part payments to the amount of	1	19	6
3 were handed over owing to the amount of	3	5	0
10 still owe sums to the amount of	9	13	3
	<hr/> £17 5 9 <hr/>		

Of the 3 persons still owing from 1929 add the outstanding one from 1928 making in all :

4 persons owing £6 14s. 0d.

Of these

	£	s.	d.
1 has completed payments		3	0
3 have made part payments	3	1	6
and still owe	3	9	6
	<hr/> £6 14 0 <hr/>		

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER.—The City water supply is drawn from the River Severn ; it is purified by downward filtration through filter beds, and finally chlorinated before distribution.

The approximate consumption for the year was 678,174,000 gallons, giving a per head per day consumption of 35.270 gallons.

Throughout the year the supply has been satisfactory both in quantity and quality ; during July when the river was low and the weather warm, there was a slight odour

to be detected in the water, which still, however, retained its high standard of bacteriological purity.

Bacteriological examination of the water supply is carried out weekly and chemical analysis monthly. Throughout the year no *Bacillus Coli* was found in 100 cubic centimetres of the water, and the average number of organisms was 1.84 only.

The following analysis of a water sample taken on July 1st indicates the characteristics of the water supply:

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

July 1st, 1930

WATER FROM PURE WATER TANK

		Grains per gallon	Parts per 100,000
Solids in suspension	... ..	None	
Solids in solution	dried at 100°C.	31.5	45.0
„	„ appearance	White	
„	„ after Ignition	27.3	39.0
Behaviour of solids on Ignition		Browning	
Phosphates	... ..	None	
Chlorine calculated as Common Salt	... ..	13.9	19.8
Free and saline Ammonia	...	0.0007	0.001
Albuminoid Ammonia	... ..	0.004	0.0058
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	...	0.07	0.1
Nitrogen in Nitrates	... ..	Trace	
Colour	... ..	Clear	
Deposit	... ..	None	
Smell	... ..	None	
	Permanent	6.4°	...
Hardness	Temporary	5.9	
	Total	12.3°	...
Poisonous Metals.	Slight trace of Free Chlorine.		

Remarks :—I am of opinion that the above sample of water may be used for drinking purposes.

(*Sd.*) C. C. DUNCAN,
County Bacteriologist.

I am indebted to the City Engineer for this information.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.—During the year it was found that the effluent from the Isolation Hospital sewage plant was of an unsatisfactory nature. As this effluent finally reaches the Severn, it was decided to put down a larger sewage disposal plant at the Hospital. This should yield a satisfactory effluent when completed.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—The City Engineer reports that no important alterations in sewage collection and disposal have taken place during the year.

The dry weather flow of sewage is about 2 million gallons daily.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—This subject is dealt with in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SCAVENGING.—Dry refuse is dealt with by tipping. Tips have been in use at Diglis, Henwick Road, Shrubbery Road and Claines Lane.

In consequence of adverse reports by the Medical Officer of Health on the state of the tips, visits were paid by Members of the Health and Streets Committees to Bradford to investigate the system of controlled tipping

in use there. The tipping methods in use at Bradford have been applied in modified form at the City tips, with considerable improvement in their condition.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.—The Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Ralph Taylor, furnishes the following report dealing with sanitary inspection of the City :—

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.—A statement of the sanitary operations is given below, on reference to which it will be seen that during the year, 2,494 Nuisances were reported.

To abate these Nuisances, 544 Request Notices were served upon the persons responsible, and in 272 instances, the Health Committee gave instructions for Statutory Notices to be served. In 4 cases, I had to ask for legal proceedings to be taken, but in only one case was it found necessary to actually serve a Summons, as the defects mentioned were remedied after despatching a threatening letter to the Owners concerned.

In the case referred to, the Owner was summoned before the Magistrates for failing to comply with a Statutory Notice served upon him with reference to repairs to a certain house. The Magistrates adjourned the case for three months, during which time the repairs were executed.

INSPECTIONS.—This table shows the number and nature of inspections carried out during 1930 :—

Housing Inspections	...	...	...	...	229
Public Health Inspections	...	...	...	...	1473
Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	1850
Infectious Diseases, Visits to Houses	...	...	...	...	293
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	389
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	217
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	184
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	113
Workshops	...	...	...	...	145
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	101
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	1904
Canal Boats	...	...	...	...	23
Dust-bin Inspections	...	...	...	...	292
Food Shops and Markets	...	...	...	...	546
Places where Animals kept	...	...	...	...	45
Water Samples taken	...	...	...	...	74
Drains smoke-tested	...	...	...	...	55
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	35

Housing.

1. Unfit Dwellinghouses.

Inspection :—

- (1) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under P.H. or Housing Acts.) 1,703
- (2) Number of dwellinghouses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910 229

(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	71
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	436
2. <i>Remedy of defects without service of Formal Notices :—</i>						
Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	...	...	...	340
3. <i>Action under Statutory powers :—</i>						
A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Town Planning Act, 1925 :—						
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit :—						
(a) By Owners—work now being done						Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

(3) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close		Nil
B. <i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—</i>		
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied		103
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied :—		
(a) By Owners		94
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners		Nil
C. <i>Proceedings under Section 17 and 18 of Housing and Town Planning, etc. Act, 1909 :—</i>		
(1) Number of representations made with a view to making of Closing Orders ...		50
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...		50
(3) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the houses having been rendered fit ...		Nil
(4) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...		1
(5) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...		10

NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED AND SUMMARY OF WORK
CARRIED OUT DURING 1930.

Number of Notices (Preliminary) served	544
Number of Notices (Statutory) served	272
Number of Letters sent with regard to Notices, etc.	558
Number of Complaints received and investigated	478
Number of Notices sent to Schools <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases	338
Rooms cleansed and limewashed	518
Dilapidated walls, floors, windows, etc. repaired ...	383
Defective roofs and spouting repaired	246
Damp walls cured	69
Wash-houses repaired, cleansed and limewashed	101
Wash-house floors and yards repaved or repaired	25
Glazed stoneware sinks fixed	39
Sink waste-pipes and rainwater pipes disconnected from drain	23
Drains opened and cleansed... ..	101
Defective drains repaired or reconstructed ...	81
Glazed stoneware gulley traps fixed	24
Water closets repaired, cleansed and limewashed	105
Water closet flushing cisterns repaired	51
Water closets provided with new basins and traps	11
Defective joints in pans, traps and flush pipes repaired	11
Houses provided with sufficient water supply ...	31
Nuisances from overcrowding abated	57
Nuisances from improper keeping of animals ...	11
Accumulation of manure removed	16
Sanitary dust-bins provided	309
Miscellaneous	282
Waste of water reported to Water Inspector ...	14

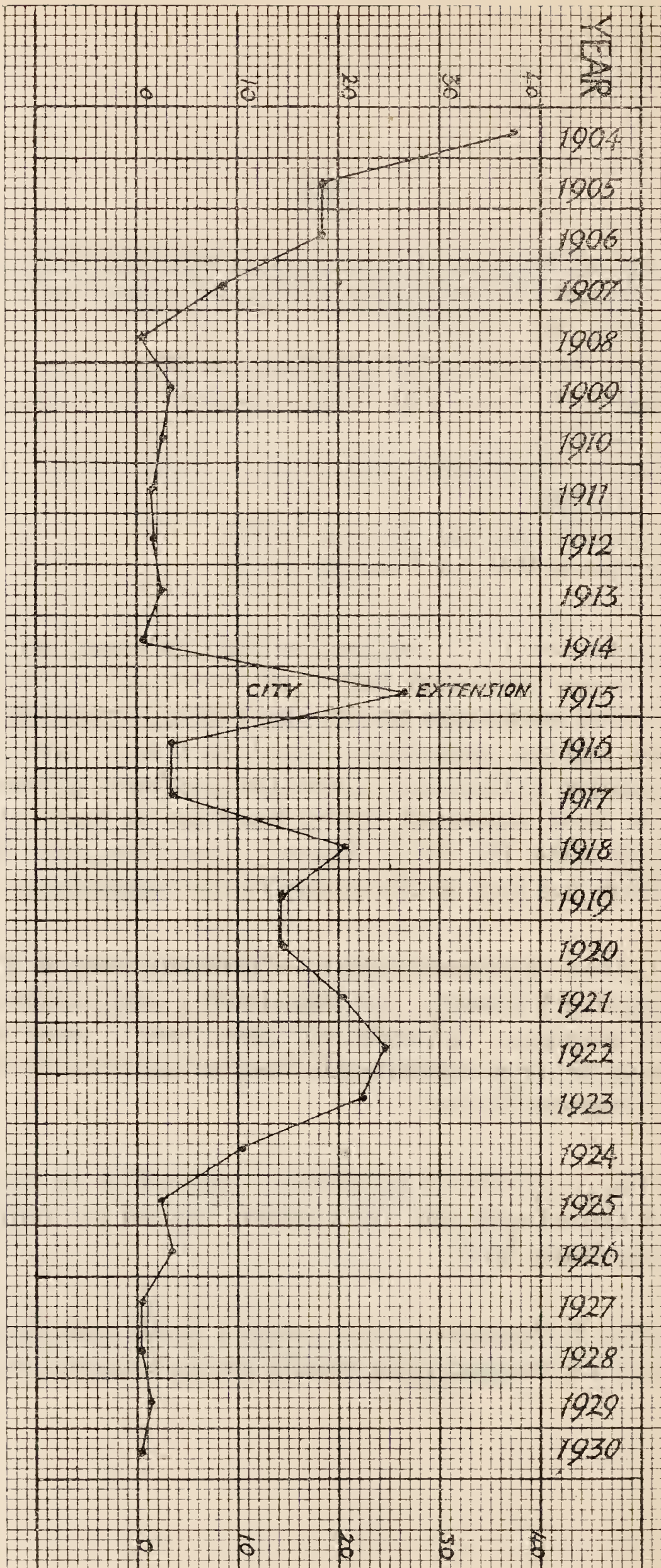
No. of references to City Surveyor with regard to dangerous buildings, paving of courts and foul street gullies	...	...	...	...	17
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	...				271
Samples of Food and Drugs collected for City Analyst	...	...	...	...	196
Samples of Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs for City Analyst	...	...	...	...	8
Samples of Milk for Bacteria Count	...	...			9
Samples of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli	...	...			9

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—With the exception of the 45 houses mentioned below, all houses in the City are provided with water closets with flushing apparatus complete and are connected to the City sewers. The graph appended to this report shows the number of privies that have been converted during the past 27 years, during which time the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Ralph Taylor, has been in the service of the Corporation.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—There are now 5 Privies (affecting 9 houses) ; 10 Pail-closets ; and 25 Cess Pits, still existing. In nearly all these cases a sewer is not available, or is insufficiently deep to allow the drains to be connected thereto.

The privy pits are periodically emptied by the Scavenging Department and the contents thereof are buried on agricultural land.

The Pail-closets in St. George's Walk and Pitchcroft Lane are emptied twice weekly by the Corporation.



HOUSE REFUSE.—There are very few (if any) Ash-pits in the City, as for a number of years Owners of property have been called upon to provide for each of their houses a separate portable iron ash-bin with proper cover and handles.

During the year 1930 309 Ash-bins have been provided. The practice of sending an Order Form with each notice served stating that the necessary Ash-bin can be supplied by this Department, has greatly facilitated our work in this connexion.

Owing to pressure of other work, the re-inspection of premises by the District Inspectors in connexion with the renewal of ash-bins has had to be somewhat curtailed.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.—During the year, 35 observations have been made of factory chimneys, for the emission of smoke, and a letter was sent in two cases calling the attention of the occupiers to the nuisance arising from the emission of excessive smoke.

In the one case, the chimney was raised to a greater height and the nuisance was considerably abated ; and in the other case strict instructions were given to the stoker concerned as to the firing of the ovens.

Premises Controlled by Bye-Laws.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—The total number of Offensive Trades as defined by the Ministry of Health Order of

January, 1913 and Section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, is 47, as follows :—

35	Fish-friers
5	Tripe Boilers
3	Fellmongers
4	Rag and Bone Dealers
2	Hide and Skin and Fat Dealers
1	Gut Scraper

47

14 applications for the establishment of the trade of a Fish-frier were received during the year, with the following results, viz :—

- 8 were refused
- 2 were withdrawn by the applicants.
- 4 were licensed to the 31st December, 1930.

Two Fish-friers have given up business during the year and have been written off the Register.

One Rag and Bone Dealer has given up during the year.

A Knacker Yard at Croft Road is licensed annually for slaughtering horses and cattle not intended for the food of man, subject to stringent rules and regulations as to the conduct of the trade.

The Offensive Trades have, on the whole, been well conducted and no complaints have been received of any serious nuisance therefrom.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—The total number of Common Lodging Houses on the Register at the end of 1930 was 10, providing accommodation for 215 Lodgers. One new Lodging House has been registered during the year for Men only.

Two of these houses are permanently registered, and the other eight are registered for a period of one year only under Section 69 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1907.

Most of the houses are very old and it is not possible to report favourably as to their suitability and construction.

Visits are made to Common Lodging Houses at least once a fortnight, and on the whole they are fairly well conducted.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.—There are 13 houses registered as Houses Let in Lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.

During the year an endeavour has been made to raise the standard of accommodation in this class of house, and one Owner was summoned for not complying with a Notice served under the Ministry of Health Bye-laws with regard to the provision of sinks ; water supply ; ventilated food cupboards, accommodation for the storage and cooking of food ; better lighting of staircases, etc. The Magistrates made an Order for the Notice to be complied with.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.—The number of Workshops on our Register at the end of 1930 was 138, made up as follows :—

Number on Register at the end of 1929	184
<i>Add</i>	
Workshops added during 1930	10
	<hr/>
<i>Less</i>	194
Workshops given up during 1930	45
Workshops converted into Factories	7
Workshops not in use or no one employed therein	4
	<hr/>
	56
	<hr/>
Number of Workshops on Register at 31st December, 1930	138
	<hr/>

A total of 145 Workshops have been inspected during 1930.

Verbal requests to Occupiers or Owners with regard to limewashing, fixing Abstract, etc., have been complied with ; but Notices have had to be served during the year in connexion with the following defects :—

Workshops cleansed and limewashed	4
W.C. provided with new flushing cistern	1
W.C.'s reconstructed	3
Additional W.C.'s provided	1

These defects were remedied without further action having to be taken.

4 Notices of infringement of the Public Health Acts were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories and were immediately dealt with.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors
or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	In- spections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Pro- secutions. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	25	3	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	145	4	—
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' pre- mises)	—	—	—
Total	170	7	—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Pro- secutions (5)
	Found. (2)	Re- medied. (3)	Referred to H.M. In- spector. (4)	
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—*				
Want of cleanliness	4	4	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	1	1	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accom- modation {	insufficient ...	1	1	—
	unsuitable or			
	defective ...	3	3	—
	not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS :				
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections men- tioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Work- shops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921) ...				
Total ...	9	9	—	—

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.

NATURE OF WORK (1)	Instances (2)	Notices served (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Wearing Apparel—			
Making, &c.	5	5	—
Cleaning and washing			
Household linen			
Lace, lace curtains and nets			
Curtains and furniture hangings			
Furniture and upholstery			
Electro-plate			
File making			
Brass and brass articles			
Fur pulling			
Cables and chains			
Anchors and Grapnels			
Cart gear			
Locks, latches and keys			
Umbrellas, &c.			
Artificial flowers			
Nets, other than wire nets			
Tents			
Sacks			
Racquet and tennis balls			
Paper, &c., paper bags			
Brush making			
Pea picking			
Feather sorting			
Carding, &c., of button, &c.			
Stuffed toys			
Basket making			
Chocolates and sweetmeats			
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, &c.			
Textile weaving			
TOTAL	5	5	—

BAKEHOUSES.—At the close of the year, there were 46 Bakehouses on our Register. This includes 11 which are classified as “ Factory ” Bakehouses.

One Bakehouse which was opened during the year was closed again before the year ended, and one bakehouse previously closed has been reopened. There have, however, been changes of occupiers in connexion with some of the bakehouses.

Verbal or request Notices have been given to Occupiers with regard to limewashing, repointing walls, dirty condition of yard, defective W.C. flush, burning refuse, defective roof, etc. These defects were all remedied without proceedings being taken.

A complaint was received during the year from H.M. Inspector of Factories with regard to overdue limewashing at one bakehouse. A Notice was served upon the Occupier, and the liming was carried out without further proceedings.

Housing Conditions.

GENERAL.—Worcester suffers from the disadvantage of age in regard to housing conditions.

There are many courts ; numbers of old houses which, while structurally sound, are dark and lack modern amenities, and some accompanying congestion in the centre of the City.

There are 12,904 dwellinghouses, with an average population per house of 4.17.

There are 142 back-to-back houses.

Only 45 houses within the City lack water-closet accommodation. In these cases it is the very low position of the houses in reference to the sewers that prevents the water carriage system being adopted.

1.

With the exception of some 15 houses drawing their water supplies from wells, all houses receive the City's water supply, although in some situations—more particularly the courts—several houses draw their supply from a common stand-pipe.

The chief sanitary defects among the houses are those connected with dampness, general dilapidations, inadequate accommodation for food storage, bad lighting and overcrowding ; details concerning these figure among the Chief Sanitary Inspector's statistics.

2. *Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.*

(a) Extent of Shortage.

There were at the end of the year 1,200 applicants for Corporation Houses. Mostly, these are already living in or sharing houses, and apply for a Corporation House because of its superior amenities. House Agents report a demand in excess of the supply for working-class houses.

The number of houses already built under Housing Schemes by the Corporation is indicated in the following list supplied by the City Engineer, viz :—

HOUSES ERECTED UP TO END OF 1930.

	Act.	A2.	A3.	Small. A3.	B3.	B4.	Total
1919	...	15	107	—	57	12	191
1923	...	2	32	—	6	—	40
1924	...	200	560	8	46	—	814
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		217	699	8	109	12	1045
Erected under Unhealthy Area Scheme		12	10	—	4	—	26
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		229	709	8	113	12	1071
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Houses in course of erection in 1930 :—

36	40	38	—	—	114
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Type A2 :—Living Room, Kitchen, Bath Room and 2 Bedrooms.

Type A3 :—Living Room, Kitchen, Bath Room and 3 Bedrooms.

Type A3 Small :—Living Room, Kitchen, Bath Room and 3 Small Bedrooms.

Type B3 :—Parlour, Living Room, Kitchen, Bath Room and 3 Bedrooms.

Type B4 :—Parlour, Living Room, Kitchen, Bath Room and 4 Bedrooms.

(b) There have been no important changes in the number or character of the population during the year.

(c) There has been some difficulty in finding further housing sites ; this was foreseen by the Council who, in September, 1930, made a representation to the Ministry of Health for an extension of the City. In the enlarged City, an additional 315 acres will become available for building purposes.

3. *Overcrowding.*

(a) At the end of the year there were 183 cases of overcrowding known to the Health Department.

This overcrowding figure is derived from the Sanitary Inspector's surveys and from information obtained from other sources.

That some families are living in deplorable conditions inimical to good citizenship or even good sex morality, is indicated by the following examples from the Chief Sanitary Inspector's overcrowding register, viz :—

Case 1. Man and Wife and 9 children :—	No. of Bedrooms.
Boys, 17 ; 14 ; 1½. Girls, 16 ; 11 ;	1
8 ; 6 ; 4 and Baby	
Case 2. Man and Wife and 8 children :—	2
Boys, 19 ; 7 ; 4 ; 2 and 6 mths.	
Girls, 17 ; 11 and 8	

<i>Case 3.</i>	Widow and 2 sons, aged 25 and 22 Man and Wife and Girl 14, Boy 11	2
<i>Case 4.</i>	Man and Wife and 5 children :— Boys, 11 ; 8 ; 6 and 3. Girl 8 wks.	1
<i>Case 5.</i>	Man and Wife and 6 children :— Boys, 19 ; 7 ; 6 ; 15 and 3. Girl 10	2
<i>Case 6.</i>	Man and Wife and 5 children :— Boys, 19 and 14. Girls, 11 ; 6 and 3	2
<i>Case 7.</i>	Man and Wife and 5 children :— Boys, 8 ; 2 and 2 Girls, 5 and 1 mth.	1

(b) The causes are to be found, to some extent, in the antiquity of the City and its hitherto restricted acreage. To social conditions, however, which are general rather than local conditions, can be ascribed the greater proportion of the overcrowding. People with low wages cannot afford to pay high rents. However much they might wish to do so, many of the working classes are prevented by financial stringency from themselves alleviating the overcrowded conditions in which they live.

The solution of overcrowding would seem to be bound up with either raised wages or lowered rents, or a combination of the two.

In Worcester, as elsewhere, the right of the individual to increase his family irrespective of his means has no small influence upon overcrowding.

(c) During the year there were no additional houses actually completed under the various Housing Acts ; there were, however, 114 houses in process of erection under the 1924 Act.

Any case of particularly bad overcrowding was drawn to the attention of the Housing Committee by special letter.

4. *Fitness of Houses :*

(a) Apart from the customary dilatoriness upon the part of some owners in carrying out repairs, no difficulties were experienced in remedying sanitary defects. Occasionally it is necessary for an owner to have a house void before required repairs may be thoroughly dealt with.

In such cases, the assistance of the Housing Committee has been sought in order to find a temporary shelter for a family while a house was being renovated.

(b) The Housing Act, 1930, was considered during the year by the Council ; who decided to embark upon a 5 year building programme to meet the following needs, viz. :—

1.

- | | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| (a) Number of Occupied houses against which Closing Orders are in force | ... | 58 |
| (b) Number of Persons who would be displaced by demolition of these houses | | 293 |

2.

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| (a) | Number of Unfit houses capable of representation | 203 |
| (b) | Number of persons who would be displaced by demolition of these houses | 846 |

3.

Total number of displaced persons who would need to be provided for as a result of action taken under the Housing Act, 1930	1139 -
---	--------	--------

4.

Approximate number of houses required for these displaced persons	300
---	--------	-----

5.

These figures relate to conditions as NOW existing. During the 5 year period referred to in Section 25 of the Act, additional unfit houses would be found capable of representation. This additional figure is estimated at an outside figure of	100
--	--------	-----

6.

Total Houses required	400
-----------------------	--------	-----

(c) and (d). Closet accommodation and water supply to houses has been referred to elsewhere.

5. *Unhealthy Area.*

The Dolday Area, containing 52 houses, was declared during the year to be a Clearance Area under the Housing Act, 1930. Its evacuation and demolition will be carried out so soon as the new accommodation is provided for the present tenants.

A similar course was taken in regard to a small area in the Wellington Street district; but owing to some technical difficulties in regard to the acquisition of the property arising out of the Health Committee's desire to treat equitably the owners of the property, it is probable that the clearance of this area will be achieved through another channel.

6. *BYE-LAWS relating to Houses, to Houses Let in Lodgings and to tents, vans, sheds, etc. :—*

Bye-laws relating to new Streets and Buildings, 1924.

Bye-laws relating to Houses Let in Lodgings, 1927.

7. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

In view of the housing shortage, it is not the custom of the Health Department to take steps to compel the abatement of overcrowding. Only when it is known that the occupier of an overcrowded house has refused the opportunity of more suitable accommodation at a reasonable rental, does the Chief Sanitary Inspector issue a notice calling upon the occupier to abate the overcrowding.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK SUPPLY.—Despite the close association of the City with dairy farming, the methods of milk handling and distribution leave much to be desired.

Far too many small dealers are concerned in the distribution of milk within the City ; and, while their premises are closely scrutinised, it cannot be expected that milk handling and distribution can be so efficiently carried out as in the case of larger concerns with up-to-date equipment.

Particularly is this true of those premises where the dairy business is only an adjuvant to a small mixed general business.

Without any desire to discourage or belittle the efforts of the small tradesman, it has to be admitted that milk handling and distribution from the public health standpoint is best in the hands of large firms with adequate capital to instal and maintain up-to-date equipment.

There is still too much loose milk sold and the spectacle of milk being measured out at the door from churns cycled by youths through the streets, does not strike a progressive note.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.—This subject is dealt with in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER.—At the beginning of the year, not a single retailer within the City held

a licence to sell a designated milk ; the only designated milk sold within the City came in from outside.

During the year one licence to sell Pasteurised milk was issued.

A fair amount of "clean milk" propaganda has been carried out during the year by the Officers of the Department, and it is anticipated that two of the largest retailers in the City will, during 1931, be retailing a designated milk from modern dairies.

ICE-CREAM.—The Sanitary Inspectors have paid considerable attention during the year to the conditions under which ice-cream is prepared and retailed in the City.

With a view to securing the registration of these premises, the Council, in June 1931, decided to support a resolution from the Corporation of Hartlepool to the Minister of Health, asking that "it should be compulsory for all Vendors of this commodity to register with the Local Authority before setting up any such business, so that adequate control can be exercised in regard to the conditions of manufacture and type of premises to be used in connexion therewith".

The Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Ralph Taylor, upon whom devolves the work in connexion with the Food and Drugs Acts ; supervision of milk shops ; enforcement of the Meat Regulations, etc., submits the following report :

MILK.—Out of a total number of 83 samples of milk purchased during the year, 4 were certified by the Analyst to be adulterated.

The following statement gives the result of analysis and the action taken :—

Sample No.	Where taken.	Result of Analysis.
No. 40	Purchased on round	10% deficient in fat.
No. 8	ditto	11.7% deficient in Non-Fatty Solids
No. 16	ditto	5.8% deficient in Non-fatty Solids.
No. 67	Taken in course of delivery to Dairyman	10% deficient in Fat.

The Vendors appeared before the Health Committee, and after carefully considering each of the cases, the Committee decided not to prosecute, but the Dairymen were strongly warned.

With regard to Sample No. 67, the facts were reported to the Ministry of Health, and their attention called to the present state of the law whereby a farmer is allowed to give the best of the cows milk to his calves and sell the poor milk to his customers.

Our procedure in all cases of milk being reported against as being below the standard laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture, (i.e. Fat 3.0% and Non-fatty Solids 8.5%) is to trace the source of supply, viz :—

- (a) Purchase on round.
- (b) Samples taken in course of delivery.

- (c) Samples, if necessary, Direct from the Cows.
- (d) Vendor asked for an explanation and to attend Meeting of Health Committee.

In this connexion, it is pleasing to report that the County Authorities have at all times given every assistance in taking samples of milk in their District as required.

The average composition of the 83 milk samples taken during the year compares as follows with the two previous years, viz :—

	1928	1929	1930
Fat	3.42 %	3.70 %	3.74 %
Non-fatty Solids...	8.73 %	8.6 %	8.78 %

The figures for 1930 are satisfactory when it is considered that 4 samples of milk were below the standard of the Ministry of Agriculture.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.—18 samples of Milk were, during the year, sent to the City Analyst for bacteriological examination—9 for Bacteria count, and 9 for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

The 9 latter samples were all found to be free from Tuberculosis.

The following are the results of analyses of the 9 samples of milk taken for Bacteria count :—

On agar at 37°C. in 2 days=

(1), 3,900 ; (2), 14,000 ; (3), 20,000 ; (4), 22,700 ;

(5), 41,000 ; (6), 67,500 Micro Organisms per cubic centimetre.

also :—

3 samples of Pasteurised Milk gave respectively :—

1,130, 31,320, and 315 Micro organisms per cubic centimetre.

Each of the samples therefore gave a bacterial count well below the maximum permissible under the Milk (Special Designations) Order.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.—During the year 6 applications were received for registration of Dairy Premises, and after considerable alterations had been carried out, the registrations were granted.

For all new Dairy premises, we are insisting upon separate buildings with suitable lighting and ventilation, water supply, drainage and proper facilities for washing utensils with hot water.

Five Dairymen have give up business during the year. At the end of 1930 there were on our Registers :—

Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	...	9
Dairymen	...	...	...	...	...	60
Retail Purveyors of Milk	...	...	...	...	...	12
Retail Purveyors residing outside the City						
who retail milk within the City	...	...	...	...	...	45
Shopkeepers selling Sterilized milk						18

COWSHEDS.—The Cowsheds have been periodically visited by the District Inspectors, and the Council's

Veterinary Inspector accompanied by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, have examined the cows in the various herds within the City.

Any suspected animal was milked in the presence of these Officers, and 4 samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination. All the samples were certified to be free from Tuberculosis.

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD.—The various butchers, fishmongers and greengrocers shops, retail stalls in the Markets, the street barrows, and other places where food is prepared or sold were visited during the year, and it was found that there has been a general improvement in the manner of conducting these trades during recent years.

We have no stalls or barrows from which meat is sold for human consumption ; all stalls are situated in the Meat Market and are permanent structures.

Most of the butchers now use motor transport for the conveyance of meat, and these vehicles are clean, and being covered and provided with ventilation, are satisfactory for meat transport. In one case a horse-drawn vehicle has been employed, and it has been found necessary to caution severely the owner as to the necessity of using cleaner covering cloths.

16 notifications of slaughter were received during the year from cottagers and other persons who desired to kill pigs for their own consumption, and the carcasses of 23 pigs were inspected at these premises.

During the year the Cold Stores in Bank Street have been under constant supervision. The Port of London Sanitary Authorities now supply information regarding consignments of foreign Mutton coming to a large firm of wholesale meat importers. As far as possible, 10 per cent of these consignments are examined, but no case of Caseous Lymphadenitis has been discovered, and it was found that the exposure of the principal lymphatic glands of the carcase at the time of slaughter has saved considerable time. It also shows that the problem of inspections for this disease is being seriously tackled in the great mutton importing countries.

UN SOUND FOOD.—During the year, the following food has been destroyed as being either diseased or unwholesome, viz. :—

TUBERCULOSIS.

<i>Cattle</i>	35 Carcases and organs.
	39 Heads and tongues.
	29 All organs
	49 Lungs.
	13 Livers.
<i>Pigs</i>	13 Carcases and organs.
	23 Heads and organs.
	9 Heads.
	5 All organs.
<i>Calves</i>	3 Carcases and organs.

OTHER DISEASES.

<i>Cattle</i>	18 Carcases and organs.
	13 Heads and tongues.
	8 All organs.

	13 Lungs.
	88 Livers.
<i>Sheep</i>	32 Carcases and organs.
	78 Livers.
	5 Lungs.
<i>Lambs</i>	5 Carcases and organs.
<i>Pigs</i>	17 Carcases and Organs.
	20 Other organs.
<i>Calves</i>	8 Carcases and organs.
	3 Livers and Lungs.
	1 Head.
<i>Goat</i>	1 Carcase and organs.
<i>Meat</i>	540 lbs.
<i>Fish</i>	266 lbs.
<i>Potatoes</i>	2 cwts.
<i>Tomatoes</i>	50 lbs.
<i>Tripe</i>	40 lbs.
<i>Frozen Eggs</i>	55 lbs.
<i>Prawns</i>	8 lbs.
<i>Damsons</i>	40 lbs.
<i>Tinned Goods</i>	42 lbs.

The total weight of food condemned during the year was :—19 tons, 15 cwts. 2 qrs. 6 lbs. All the food was voluntarily surrendered by the respective owners, and after condemnation, was burnt either at the Slaughterhouses or conveyed on the Corporation lorry to the Birmingham Destructor.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—The Public Slaughterhouses were opened in the year 1868, and have from time to time been brought up to-date.

They are under the control of the Health Committee,

and they adjoin the Cattle Market and are close to the Railway siding. They consist of three slaughterhouses for Beasts, with overhead running rails, one slaughterhouse for Sheep and one for Pigs. There are two well constructed meat stores and good lairage accommodation.

The Manager, Mr. A. R. Underwood, is a practical Butcher, and devotes the whole of his time to the duties of his office. Mr. Ralph Taylor, the Chief Saitary Inspector, attends the slaughterhouses each morning, and all meat and internal organs are inspected before removal from the slaughterhouses.

The number of animals slaughtered during the last 5 years are as follows :—

		To March 31st				
		1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Beasts	...	2,027	2,264	2,275	2,326	2,242
Sheep	...	9,704	10,760	10,410	9,827	9,289
Calves	...	911	869	795	854	616
Pigs	...	3,155	4,023	4,246	3,217	3,656
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		15,797	17,916	17,726	16,224	15,803
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Amount re-	received for slaughtering	£517	£589	£583	£547	£534
ceived for						
slaughtering						

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—During the year the use has been discontinued of two registered Private Slaughterhouses, one at the Shambles and one at Droitwich Road, and there now remain in the City one licensed and 20 registered Private Slaughterhouses.

The inspection of meat in these slaughterhouses still continues to receive strict and constant attention, the number of visits to the slaughterhouses for the year being 1,904.

78 notifications were received during the year from Butchers concerning animals which on slaughter were found to be in a diseased or unsound condition, and it is satisfactory to state that for some years the butchers have accepted my decision without exception, and have voluntarily surrendered any unsound food stuffs.

In one instance the carcase and internal organs of a young bull after being passed by a Veterinary Surgeon, was brought to a Private Slaughterhouse, and which on inspection, I found to be affected with Anthrax. The matter was reported to the County Authorities, and the Farmer was prosecuted and heavily fined.

The Bye-laws for limewashing and cleansing of the Slaughterhouses and the removal of offal, etc., are fairly well complied with.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.—The number of samples of Food and Drugs submitted to the Analyst during the year 1930 was 190, namely :—112 under the Act, and 78 Test samples.

Of the 112 samples taken under the Act, 107 were certified to be genuine, and 5 adulterated ; and the 78 Test samples were all found to be genuine.

		1928		1929		1930	
		Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Analysis	...	121	64	120	61	112	78
Adulterated	...	24	1	11	1	5	—
Adulterated per							
cent ...	...	19.8%	1.56%	9.17%	1.64%	4.46%	—
Amount of Fines							
and Costs	...	£1 10s. 6d.		£7 2s. 0d.		14s. 6d.	

ADULTERATED SAMPLE—GROUND GINGER.—In consequence of an advice of an adulterated sample of Ground Ginger taken by the County Police, a sample was taken from the Wholesalers concerned. On analysis, this sample was found to contain 90 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide, whereas under the Preservative Regulations Ground Ginger should be free from preservatives.

The Wholesalers were prosecuted, but the Magistrates dismissed the case on payment of Costs 14/6. The Defendants produced a warranty.

CREAM.—It is now unlawful for any preservatives to be added to Cream. 8 Test samples of Cream were taken during the year, and they were all certified to be free from preservatives, and of good quality as regards Butter Fat.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923.—14 samples of Condensed Milk were submitted for analysis, and in each case the samples conformed to the requirements of the Regulations, and were properly labelled.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, &c. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS.—Included in the 190 samples sent to the

City Analyst were samples of food taken under the above Regulations, viz. :—

- 1 Fruit Salad.
- 4 Jams.
- 1 Paste Food.
- 1 Egg Powder.
- 2 Sausage.
- 1 Ham Roll.
- 1 Lime Juice.
- 1 Ground Ginger.

MILK.—Of the 83 samples of Milk taken during the year, 4 were reported against as adulterated, and the particulars of the action taken are given under a previous paragraph on Milk Supply.

1930

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES TAKEN FOR ANALYSES.

					Under Act.	Test.
Milk	...	...	...	...	81	2
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	...	—	14
Butter	...	...	...	...	9	9
Cream	...	...	...	...	—	8
Cake	...	...	...	...	1	—
Cream of Tartar	...	...	...	...	—	2
Cheese	...	...	...	...	3	—
Lemon Curd	...	...	...	...	—	1
Plain Flour	...	...	...	...	2	1
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	...	1	—
Jam	...	...	...	...	1	4
Fruit Salad	...	...	...	...	1	—
Lard	...	...	...	...	7	—

					Under Act.	Test.
Honey	...	...	...	...	—	2
Sweets	...	...	...	...	—	6
Margarine	...	...	...	...	1	—
Xmas Sweets, Assortments	...	...	...	...	—	5
Paste Foods	...	...	...	...	1	—
Egg Powder	...	...	...	...	—	1
Custard Powder	...	...	...	...	1	—
Whisky	...	...	...	...	—	2
Beer	...	...	...	...	—	2
Sausage	...	...	...	...	2	—
Ham & Chicken Roll	...	...	...	...	1	—
Lime Juice & Soda	...	...	...	...	—	1
Camphorated Oil	...	...	...	...	—	2
Liquorice Powder, Compound	...	...	...	...	—	2
Gregory Powder	...	...	...	...	—	2
Paregoric	...	...	...	...	—	2
Zinc Ointment	...	...	...	...	—	2
Boric Ointment	...	...	...	...	—	2
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	...	...	...	...	—	2
Castor Oil	...	...	...	...	—	2
Eucalyptus Oil	...	...	...	...	—	2
Total					112	78
Fertilisers	...	...	...	...	3	
Feeding Stuffs	...	...	...	...	5	

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.—During the year the following samples have been taken from various Corn and Seed Merchants in the City, viz. :—

Fertilisers :—

Super Phosphate ...	...	1 sample
Sulphate of Ammonia ...	...	2 samples
		—
		3
		—

Feeding Stuffs :—

Chicken Biscuit Meal ...	...	1 sample
Sharps ...	...	1 sample
Barley Meal ...	...	2 samples
Laying Meal ...	...	1 sample
		—
		5
		—

In each case, the samples were certified by the Analyst to be up to the standard mentioned on the Statutory Statement given on the article or posted in the shop or warehouse.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.—Notices giving a summary of the provisions of the various orders made under the above Act, were sent to all grocers, greengrocers and other traders concerned.

The following imported foodstuffs should be marked to show the indication of origin, viz. :—

Fresh Apples
Eggs in shell
Raw Tomatoes
Dried Eggs
Currants, Sultanas and Raisins
Oat Products
Honey

Numerous visits were paid to the shops and it was found that most of the articles concerned were properly labelled.

NATIONAL MARK PRODUCE.

Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928.

National Mark schemes have been established for :—

Eggs.	Home-killed Beef.
Apples and Pears.	Malt Flour and Malt
Tomatoes and Cucumbers.	Extract.
All-English Wheat Flour.	Dressed Poultry
Canned Fruit and Vegetables	Strawberries.
	Cherries.

It was found, however, that graded goods were exposed for sale only at the better class shops.

RAT CAMPAIGN.—The following is a copy of the Report which was sent to the Ministry of Agriculture in December last, with regard to the destruction of Rats in the City for the year ended 11th November, 1930, viz. :—

To

*The Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, I submit herewith particulars of the efforts made by your Health Department in connexion with the suppression of rats in the City during the year.

The award of 4d. per rat killed in the City and brought to the Health Office has been continued throughout the year 1930, with the result that a total of 4,210 rats have been accounted for in this way. During the year 1929, 4,240 rats were killed, and a total of 35,689 since our Rat Campaign commenced in the year 1919.

Special efforts were put forward during Rat Week, November 3—8, by way of advertisements, posters and prize-giving for the largest number caught ; but as it is now your decision that each year should be one continual Rat Week, the award of 4d. per rat was not increased during the Official Rat Week.

The result of this continual campaign has more than justified the cost, as it must be understood that in an ancient City like Worcester abounding in old houses and courts, together with its proximity to the River Severn and canals, a constant reinfestation must occur. It is more than ever necessary, therefore, that every facility should be given to the general public to take its part in the continual trapping and extermination of these rodents. In this connexion, in addition to the award of 4d. per rat, cages are loaned and advice is willingly given as to the best means whereby rats may be caught.

Where premises are infested with rats, an inspection is made, and, if necessary, the drains are tested. In many cases it was found that the vermin had gained access to the premises through some defect in the drainage system. When these defects are discovered, necessary action is taken to remedy them and so prevent any further infestation by rodents. The following are two instances of

rat infestation due to faulty drainage at the houses, viz. :—

- (1) A complaint was received from the tenant of a house in Astwood Road district that rats had been seen on the premises. The Smoke-test revealed grave defects in the drainage system, and upon excavation, it was found that the drains were in a very faulty condition and that the rats had direct access to the premises from the City sewer.
- (2) The proprietress of an eating house in the City complained of the loss and damage to foodstuffs owing to rats, and here again it was found that the rats were gaining access to the premises through defective drains.

Subsequent enquiries at each of the above premises revealed that the rat menace was now non-existent.

In many cases, it was found that the presence of rats in premises was undoubtedly due to carelessness on the part of the occupants, owing to food being thrown into yards and gardens ; to fowls being over-fed and the corn being allowed to remain in poultry runs ; and to the storage of unnecessary quantities of meal in the proximity of pigsties.

Of the many devices for the destruction of rats, the wire cage trap still seems to find favour as the most efficient method of trapping rats.

Ferreting with dogs and ferrets finds favour with many of the regular patrons of the Rat Officers Department.

Traps and poisons are either loaned or supplied by the Health Department, and advice given and facilities afforded to all persons whose premises are visited by rats.

Residential areas are fairly free from rats, and it is in the business parts of the City where the pest is causing the greatest destruction. It is a noticeable fact that the activities of rats are greater just prior to or during the river being in flood.

In two districts of the City, rats were continually being brought in from premises in the vicinity of old bakehouses. Both these bakehouses have now been closed down and the supply of rats from these particular areas has now ceased.

The provision of galvanised iron dust-bins and the more stringent measures with regard to the keeping of poultry and pigeons, does, in my opinion, prove a great factor in reducing the number of rats about premises.

There is no doubt that the big inducement for people to catch rats is the reward of 4d. per rat offered by your Department, and the outlay of approximately £80 per annum is money exceedingly well spent.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

RALPH TAYLOR,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.—The following is a copy of my Report to the Health Committee on our activities in connexion with the Canal Boats Acts for the year 1930 ; a copy of which has been sent to the Ministry of Health, viz. :—

4th March, 1931.

To

*The Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

The Ministry of Health have asked to be furnished with a Report of the work carried out under the above Acts for the year 1930.

The number of actually recorded inspections of canal boats was 23 ; but numerous visits were paid to the canals and docks, when, in consequence of general quietness of traffic on the canals, no boats were found.

Generally speaking, the boats were found to be in good repair and the cabins were kept in a clean and wholesome condition.

The following infringements were discovered on four of the boats :—

Boats not properly marked	...	...	...	2
Cabins required to be re-painted	...	...	...	1
Boats without proper water vessels	...	...	...	1

These defects were remedied after notice or letters had been sent to the owners, or verbal instructions had been given to the masters.

Three large petrol depots have been established at Diglis Locks and specially constructed iron barges are being used to bring the petrol from Avonmouth to the tanks. The condition of the cabins on these boats is unsatisfactory, as it has been found difficult to provide suitable arrangements for heating the cabins owing to the large amount of petrol (some 60,000 gallons) which is carried on the boats.

During the year, 9 women and 5 children between 5 and 12 years and 5 children under 5 years were found on board the boats, and I was informed that the children attended school when at home and at the end of their journey. It is very rare for a boat to stay in Worcester longer than one night.

There were 124 boats on our register at the end of 1930. Of this number I believe 43 to be in use, and 81 which have not been heard of or met with for some years and therefore are presumed to be untraceable. The owners of canal boats are under no obligation to report their disuse and it is only by chance that we find boats derelict or used for strengthening the banks of the river.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

RALPH TAYLOR,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

More Infectious Diseases were notified than usual during the year :—Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria being particularly prevalent.

The type of Scarlet Fever was, on the whole, extremely mild ; no fatal case occurring within the City.

The diphtheria cases admitted to hospital were usually early stage cases and the death rate from this disease remained low.

Probably the most important factor in the treatment of diphtheria is early diagnosis. The local medical practitioners are very alert to the dangers of diphtheria, and most of the cases admitted to hospital received antitoxin at an early stage and recovered without complications.

Anti-toxin is kept available day and night at a local chemist's by the Health Committee for the use of general practitioners ; and full use is made of this facility.

Apart from a short period when convalescent Scarlet Fever cases were admitted to the empty Typhoid block, the accommodation at the hospital was amply adequate. On the other hand, there is insufficient accommodation at the hospital for cases of " mixed " infection, of " cross " infection and of diseases where diagnosis is uncertain.

Among non-notifiable conditions, Measles was very prevalent towards the end of the year.

While cases of Influenza were not lacking during the winter period, they were mild in character and did not reach the proportion of a serious epidemic.

The number of deaths ascribed to Influenza was 3, as compared with 50 during 1929.

During the month of June an outbreak of Bacillary Dysentery occurred affecting 24 people, with one death. The occurrence was made the subject of a special report to the Ministry of Health and the Health Committee ; and is dealt with later in this report.

Out of 4 suspected cases of Anthrax among animals, only one was found to be Positive.

During the year, a man working at Three Springs Tannery was certified to be suffering from Anthrax ; he was at once admitted to the Worcester General Infirmary and subsequently recovered.

The administration of work in connexion with Anthrax in animals devolves upon the Police, but it falls to the Health Department to secure adequate disinfection of the infected premises and to advise those people who have handled the infected material.

One case of Malta Fever came to the knowledge of the Department.

Neither the Schick Test, nor the Dick Test, have been put into general use to secure immunisation against Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever respectively.

An outbreak of Diphtheria among the Nursing Staff in the early part of the year drew attention to the fact that diphtheria nurses had not been immunised against this disease. Such members of the staff who volunteered were immunised ; and all new staff coming to the hospital have now to submit to Schick Testing and immunisation where necessary.

No vaccinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Regulations) 1917.

Home nursing of pneumonia, measles and tuberculosis cases is carried out by nurses from the City and County Nursing Institution where the doctor in charge of the case requires it. For this service the Nursing Institution receives a grant from the Council.

Closer co-operation has been effected with the Education Authority in matters concerned with infectious disease, particularly in regard to exclusion of school children and absence from school on account of suspected Infectious Disease.

The following table of notifications shows the incidence of notifiable infectious disease during the year :—

					Cases notified.
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	140
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	65
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	...	...	...	13
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	17
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	...	...	...	8
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	1

					Cases notified.
Variola (withdrawn)	...	...	...		1
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...		2
Acute primary Pneumonia	...	...	...		71
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	...		9
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	4
<i>Tuberculosis :</i>					
Pulmonary	...	...	...		78
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...		13
					91

Practically all cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria are admitted to the City Isolation Hospital ; occasionally, where the home conditions are such as to permit of adequate isolation at home, the patient is allowed to remain there.

SMALLPOX.—No case of this disease was notified ; but one patient was removed to the Smallpox Hospital as a suspected case. Further observation proved her not to be suffering from Smallpox.

For 18 days after her removal the contacts were kept under observation, being visited daily by the Sanitary Inspector, but no further suspicious case occurred.

SCARLET FEVER.—The incidence of Scarlet Fever was heavier than usual—140 cases being notified. The disease generally was very mild in character, and assistance in diagnosis was frequently asked for by the local medical practitioners.

There were 15 secondary cases ; i.e., cases occurring in a house from which a previous case had been recently notified.

91 cases occurred amongst school children, and the incidence of the disease and of diphtheria among particular elementary schools is shown in the following table.

INCIDENCE OF SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA AT
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

School.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Total.
British	2	2	4
Cherry Orchard ...	2	—	2
Comer Gardens ...	—	1	1
Holy Trinity ...	—	—	—
Hound's Lane ...	5	2	7
Red Hill ...	1	1	2
Stanley Road ...	7	3	10
St. Barnabas ...	15	2	17
St. Clement ...	2	1	3
St. George, Claines ...	7	—	7
St. George, R.C. ...	2	—	2
St. John ...	1	1	2
St. Martin ...	3	2	5
St. Mary ...	1	—	1
St. Nicholas ...	2	1	3
St. Paul ...	7	2	9
St. Peter ...	3	9	12
St. Stephen ...	28	6	34
Totals ...	88	33	121

No fewer than 28 cases occurred among children attending St. Stephen's School, and special attention was directed to this school in consequence.

There were no deaths from the disease among City patients.

Anti-streptococcal serum is used only in the treatment of severe cases of Scarlet Fever and is not used as a routine to shorten the stay in the hospital.

DIPHTHERIA.—65 cases were notified during the year, with 2 deaths, giving a case-mortality of 3.23.

The mortality per 1,000 population was 0.038, as compared with a rate for England and Wales of 0.09.

Early in the year there was a minor outbreak at St. Peter's School. On investigation, two diphtheria carriers were discovered and excluded from the school. Following this action, fresh cases ceased.

This small outbreak indicated the desirability of having diphtheria contacts who attended school swabbed before being allowed to return to school.

By arrangement with the School Medical Officer, all school children diphtheria contacts are now swabbed before return to school.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER.—2 cases of Paratyphoid Fever were notified ; one being admitted to the City Isolation Hospital, and one nursed at home. Both were mild cases and made normal recoveries. In neither case was it possible to discover any connexion with infected food. The cases arose independently at different times of the year.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—No case was notified during the year.

PNEUMONIA.—71 cases of Acute Primary and 9 cases of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia were notified, and of these 13 cases died.

MEASLES.—Was very prevalent towards the end of the year ; and there were 8 deaths.

No definite provision has hitherto been made for the institutional treatment of this disease, which, in England and Wales, usually causes as many deaths as Diphtheria and about 5 times as many as Scarlet Fever.

Some cases get admitted to the Municipal Homes Hospital, and to assist the Worcester General Infirmary cases have in the past been admitted to the City Isolation Hospital.

While hospitalisation is not calculated to limit the incidence of Measles if used for selected cases, it might very reasonably be expected to reduce the death rate.

At the City Isolation Hospital the Typhoid Block, usually empty throughout the year, might usefully be employed for the hospital treatment of bad cases of Measles.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Gave rise to 1 death during the year.

Although usually responsible for twice as many deaths annually throughout the country as Diphtheria, Whooping

Cough is still not regarded sufficiently seriously by the general public ; and parents frequently take little or no effort to prevent its spread.

Hospital accommodation for the treatment of complicated cases of Whooping Cough should result in the reduction of the death rate from this disease.

DYSENTERY.—During the month of June an outbreak of Bacillary Dysentery occurred. The circumstances affecting the outbreak are worthy of note :

A local medical practitioner notified the department of 2 cases of suspected food poisoning in his practise.

Investigation by the Health Department showed the “ food poisoning ” to be bacillary dysentery ; and ice-cream was suspected as the causative agent.

Further enquiries were made ; the local doctors were circularised to be on the look out for the disease, and in consequence 24 cases were brought to light.

Of the 24 cases, 23 had eaten ice-cream obtained from a particular shop within the City. The 24th case—an infant of 10 months—developed the disease by contact with a sick sister and died in the Worcester General Infirmary.

The other cases all made satisfactory recoveries.

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—The work of the City Isolation Hospital at Newtown Road is summarised in the following table :—

	In Hospital 31-12-29	Admitted	Total	Discharged	Died	Remaining 1-1-31
Scarlet Fever	21	123	143	108	1	35
Diphtheria	6	56	62	55	1	6
Typhoid	—	1	1	—	—	1
Other Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	36	54	90	47	12	31

The maximum number of patients was 78 and the minimum 43, the average throughout the year was 58.

The expenses for the hospital amounted to £6,920 against which £560 was received on account of the admission of patients from other areas.

The average cost per head per day for dietary including Staff was 1s. 5d.

There has been no increase of nursing staff, although an outbreak of diphtheria affecting 8 nurses and 2 domestic staff, necessitated the employment of some temporary additional staff.

Accommodation for cases of cross-infection and mixed infection is inadequate. Sleeping quarters for the present staff are insufficient ; and a nurses' sitting-room would be a desirable asset to the administrative block.

The Hospital is not recognised as a training centre for nurses, and in consequence a probationer at the end of her service has no qualification in fever nursing. It would be an advantage to the Hospital to have more efficiently trained staff.

Also protection against fire is inadequate: all these matters are, however, receiving the attention of the Health Committee.

During the year it was found that the sewage disposal plant—laid down when the patient and staff accommodation was much smaller—was inadequate to cope with the extra demands upon it.

The existing septic tank was enlarged and two new sprinklers installed at a cost of £442. The resulting effluent is now satisfactory, and the plant is capable of meeting the requirements of a hospital population 50 per cent greater than the present maximum.

The pressure upon Tuberculosis beds has continued throughout the year. One shelter has been transferred from a former patient's home to the Hospital, and 2 new shelters erected, giving 3 additional beds. This has reduced the waiting list of patients, but it is likely that further accommodation will be needed.

CANCER.—Was responsible for 70 deaths. The following table gives statistics for the disease since 1921 :—

Year	Deaths	Percentage of total deaths	Percentage of total Population
1921	75	11.6	1.52
1922	60	9.0	1.22
1923	55	10.03	1.103
1924	60	9.8	1.19
1925	79	12.2	1.57
1926	57	9.1	1.12
1927	73	11.1	1.43
1928	103	12.7	1.96
1929	88	12.9	1.67
1930	70	11.5	1.33

During the year information dealing with all cancer deaths that have occurred since 1921 were furnished to the University of London, University College, for the information of the Department of Applied Statistics

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.—The Council have arranged that any child suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum may be treated at the Ophthalmic Hospital without charge to the parents.

On application, any person having an eye injury may be treated at the Ophthalmic Hospital where there is in-patient accommodation for 12 patients.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—The following table gives particulars of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified, viz. :—

Case	Date Notified	Treated at Home Hospital		Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Blindness
No.1	Feb. 23rd.	—	1	1	—	—
No.2	Feb. 28th.	—	1	1	—	—
No.3	Apr. 25th.	—	1	1	—	—
No.4	May 28th.	—	1	1	—	—
No.5	June 6th	—	1	1	—	—
No.6	July 30th	1	—	1	—	—
No.7	Nov. 30th	1	—	1	—	—
No.8	Nov.30th.	1	—	1	—	—
		3	5	8	Nil	Nil

Tuberculosis.

NOTIFICATION.—78 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 13 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year.

The following table summarises these notifications and compares the figures for the year with those for the 18 preceding years :—

Age Periods			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
			M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	—	—	1	—
1	...	...	—	1	1	3
5	...	...	—	—	1	1
10	...	...	—	2	—	—
15	...	...	6	7	—	—
20	...	...	4	7	2	2
25	...	...	12	13	—	1
35	...	...	5	6	—	—
45	...	...	4	2	—	1
55	...	...	5	1	—	—
65 and upwards	...	...	1	2	—	—
			37	41	5	8
			78	13		

No. of cases notified for past 18 years :—

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1930	78	13	91
1929	74	17	91
1928	55	22	77
1927	64	20	84
1926	75	29	104
1925	75	34	109
1924	80	29	109
1923	68	34	102
1922	92	22	114

Year		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1921	...	93	25	118
1920	...	69	29	98
1919	...	89	30	119
1918	...	83	43	126
1917	...	102	26	128
1916	...	86	27	113
1915	...	85	37	122
1914	...	116	46	162
1913	...	133	27	160

2 cases of tuberculosis came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health without previous notification.

DEATHS.—There were 45 deaths from tuberculosis during the year, giving a death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis of 0.857.

The following Table compares the year with the 18 preceding years :—

Year	Total Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis		
1930	45
1929	43
1928	49
1927	54
1926	44
1925	61
1924	49
1923	55
1922	57
1921	48
1920	53

Year			Total Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis
1919	...	...	65
1918	...	...	91
1917	...	...	79
1916	...	...	66
1915	...	...	70
1914	...	...	67
1913	...	...	79

Of the 45 persons dying of the disease there was one in regard to whom no previous information had reached the Department.

Below the death-rate from the disease in the City for the past 10 years is compared with that for England and Wales.

Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.				
		England		
Year			Worcester and	Wales
1921	0.95	1.117
1922	1.16	1.107
1923	1.10	1.049
192497	1.039
1925	1.21	1.017
1926	0.87	0.942
1927	1.06	0.952
1928	0.93	0.909
1929	0.81	0.932
1930	0.86	—

The following table shows the occupations of those persons belonging to the City who died from Tuberculosis during the year :—

Males			Females		
No occupation	...	3	Leather case Maker		1
Telegraph Linesman		1	Glove Maker	...	1
Omnibus Driver	...	1	No occupation	...	9
Omnibus Conductor		1	Widow	...	3
Printer	...	1	Wives	...	7
Chemist's Porter	...	1	Laundress	...	1
Engineer's Pattern			Seamstress	...	1
Maker	...	1			
Boilersmith	...	1			
Commercial Clerk	...	2			
Licensed Victualler		1			
General Labourer	...	3			
Farm Labourer	...	1			
Fruit Salesman	...	1			
House Painter	...	1			
Cat-gut worker	...	1			
Metal Driller	...	2			
		—			—
		22			23
		—			—
Total 45					

The following Table dealing with cases notified within six months of death, shows the varying periods between date of notification and death.

Death occurring within			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
			M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1 week	...	...	1	2	3	—	1	1
2 weeks	...	...	2	—	2	—	1	1
3 weeks	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 weeks	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 months	...	...	2	2	4	1	—	1
3 months	...	...	1	1	2	—	—	—
6 months	...	...	3	3	6	—	1	1
			<hr/>			<hr/>		
			9	8	17	1	3	4
			<hr/>			<hr/>		

EXTENT OF TUBERCULOSIS WITHIN THE CITY.—There were at the end of the year 641 notified cases of Tuberculosis upon the Health Department register.

The problem of Tuberculosis still remains largely an economic one and it is unfortunately true that the poor person cannot afford to have Tuberculosis.

There is no lack of attention at Tuberculosis dispensaries, and sanatoria treatment is within the reach of all ; but the wage-earner often refuses treatment at an early stage because he cannot maintain his family while an in-patient. Later when he breaks down completely and is forced to go to an institution, his prospects of recovery are poor.

Bad housing conditions, too, often prejudice his recovery, and the good done by sanatoria treatment is frequently undone by the patient's return to unsatisfactory home surroundings.

Where home conditions of the City Tuberculosis cases are bad, attention of the Housing Committee is drawn to the case ; with the result that many Tuberculosis patients have been moved from slum dwellings to more favourably situated Council Houses.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.—The work of the Dispensary continued as usual, clinics being held on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays throughout the year.

The total number of attendances during the year was 898, as compared with 715 in 1929. The principal increase was in the number of " Contacts " examined.

There are some disadvantages attached to the use of the present premises as a Tuberculosis Dispensary, and the Tuberculosis scheme would stand to gain by the provision of a separate clinic.

VISITING.—All notified cases are visited by Nurse Cooke, the Tuberculosis Nurse.

In addition, she attends at the Dispensary and pays repeat visits to patients' homes when she is able to assist them in combating the disease and advise as to the prevention of its spread.

During the year 2,792 such visits were made.

The Tuberculosis Officer also pays visits in a consultative capacity and to determine the suitability of cases for sanatorium treatment.

DENTAL TREATMENT.—Is provided by Mr. Matley Moore for Dispensary cases and also for patients at the City Isolation Hospital.

Whenever possible an endeavour is made to put the patient's mouth in a healthy condition before sanatorium treatment is commenced.

During the year 39 patients received dental treatment.

DOMICILIARY TREATMENT.—During the year 29 insured tubercular patients received treatment from their own medical attendants, who submitted 37 quarterly progress reports.

SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS.—13 cases of Non-pumonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year, being classified as follows :—

Meninges ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Peritoneum	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wrist ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Neck Glands	...	...	...	...	...	3
Otitis Media	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mastoid ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abdomen ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Corneal Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vertebrae	...	...	...	...	...	2
						—
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	13
						—

Cases of Surgical Tuberculosis associated with crippling are visited by Miss Woods, the Orthopædic Nurse, who

attends to such details as provision and alteration of splints, massage, remedial exercises and acts generally as liason officer between the patient and the avenues of treatment open to him.

When requiring operative treatment, these patients are usually admitted to the Worcester General Infirmary, and, after operation, transferred to the City Isolation Hospital at Newtown Road.

Out-patients requiring Ultra-Violet Light treatment also obtain this at the Worcester General Infirmary.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.—On return from Sanatorium treatment, patients who require it are supplied for a period with Certified Milk at the expense of the Council.

Milk was supplied to 37 patients at a cost of £44 0s. 0d.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925. SECTION 62.

No action was taken under either of these sections the year.

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX.—This form of treatment of pulmonary Tuberculosis by surgical collapse of the affected lung was given to 11 patients during the year.

Only specially selected cases are referred to Mr. Duggan who carries out the treatment ; which is given to both out-patients and sanatorium patients.

SANATORIUM TREATMENT.

NEWTOWN HOSPITAL.—Throughout the year there has been pressure upon the beds at Newtown Hospital ; and in consequence 2 new shelters were bought and one new shelter transferred from a former patient's home to the Hospital. It seems likely that more beds will soon be required.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TREATMENT.—This treatment has been carried out throughout the year at the hospital for cases of surgical tuberculosis, and under the supervision of Mr. N. Duggan, F.R.C.S., who is responsible for the treatment, has given very satisfactory results.

Modern treatment of surgical tuberculosis now gives excellent results and well justifies the money expended in this direction.

KNIGHTWICK SANATORIUM.—The Council maintains 8 beds—4 for males and 4 for females—at this Institution.

Apart from one female bed vacant for 9 days the beds were fully used throughout the year.

The extent of residential treatment during the year and the immediate result is indicated in the subjoined Tables.

*Extract from Circular 939, dated 13th December, 1928
(adapted to relate to the year 1930.)*

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1930.*

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from the disease in the area during 1930 should be given in the Report in the following form :—

Age Periods	New Cases†				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1 	—	1	1	3	—	1	—	1
5 	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
10 	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 	6	7	—	—	3	4	—	—
20 	4	7	2	2	2	2	—	—
25 	12	13	—	1	7	6	—	—
35 	5	6	—	—	1	4	—	—
45 	4	2	—	1	4	3	1	—
55 	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
65 & upwards	1	2	—	—	2	2	—	—
Totals	37	41	5	8	19	22	1	3

Non-Notified Deaths 1

Ratio 1 in 91.

*(1) Also specify the ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths, and add a note as to the efficiency of notification of tuberculosis in the area, and the action taken, if any, including particulars of any proceedings taken in cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

(2) If there is evidence of excessive incidence of, or mortality from, tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the area a note on the subject should be included.

†All *primary* notifications should be included, and also any other *new* cases of tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Registers of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health in the County Borough, on the 31st Dec., 1930 :—

PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY			TOTAL CASES
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
239	235	474	86	81	167	641

NOTES.—(a) In the case of Counties, the above information should be compiled from the quarterly statements for the year 1930, which are required to be furnished to the County Medical Officer of Health by the Medical Officer of Health of each District in the County, in pursuance of Article 2 of the above-mentioned Regulations, and should represent the sum of the figures relating to each District in the County. *If any of these quarterly statements has not been duly received by the County Medical Officer of Health, the Ministry should be furnished with particulars, including the name of the District concerned.* Further, if the County Medical Officer of Health is in any doubt as to the accuracy of the figures included in his Return, he should record the fact, giving reasons.

(b) The figures in each of the columns in this Return should include any cases entered in the Register(s) as suggested in paragraph 2 of section II. of Circular 549, as well as cases which have been formally notified.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications for the year 1930.

120

Age periods:	No. of Notifications on Form "A."												Total Notifica- tions on Form "A."	No. of Notifications on Form "B."			Total Notifica- tions on Form "B."	No. of Notifica- tions on Form "C."		
	Primary Notifications.													Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15		Total.	Poor Law Institu- tions.	Sana- toria.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up	Total.								
Pulmonary.																				
Males .....	...	...	...	6	3	12	4	4	5	1	35	36	...	...	...	...	...	9 (26)	
Females .....	...	1	...	2	7	12	6	2	1	2	40	40	...	...	...	...	1	7 (24)	
Non-Pulmonary.																				
Males	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	(4)
Females .....	...	3	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1)

New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health or Chief (Administrative) Tuberculosis Officer during the period from the 29th December, 1929, to the 27th December, 1930, otherwise than by formal notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

Age periods :	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & upwards	Total Cases.
Pulmonary Males	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
" Females...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Non-pulmonary Males
" Females...
Source of Information.												
No. of Cases.												

TABLE I.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY (OR
DISPENSARIES) DURING THE YEAR 1930.

Diagnosis	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total			
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	28	33	—	—	I	I	2	I	29	34	2	I
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	I	I
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	8	9	9
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	14	20	20
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as												
(a) Cured ...	5	3	—	—	I	—	—	—	6	3	—	—
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	30	27	39
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st												
(a) Diagnosis completed	107	111	3	2	8	14	17	11	115	125	20	13
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	9	9

1.	Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st 1930	347
2.	Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned	16
3.	Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"	71
4.	Died during the year	37
5.	Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation ex- ceeded 2 months.	5
6.	Number of attendances at the Dispensary (in- cluding Contacts)	898
7.	Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Out-stations for treatment or supervision	167
8.	Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for	
	(a) "Light" treatment	1,738
	(b) Other special forms of treatment	—
9.	Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dis- pensary	39
10.	Number of consultations with medical practition- ers :—	
	(a) At Homes of Applicants	2
	(b) Otherwise	—

11.	Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes 	23
12.	Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes... 	2,792
13.	Number of (a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined... ... (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work 	83 17
14.	Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December... 	196
15.	Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December 	29
16.	Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons :	
	(a) Form G.P. 17 	14
	(b) Form G.P. 36 	37

TABLE II.
TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.
RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(A) AVERAGE NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR
1930.

	Observa- tion	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Total
		"Sana- torium" Beds	"Hospit- al" Beds	Diseases of Bones & Joints	Other Condi- tions	
Adult Males	—	4	13	1		18
Adult Females	—	4	14	2		20
Children under 15	—	—	—	10		10
Total	—	8	27	13		48

(B) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT DURING
THE YEAR 1930.

			In Institu- tions on Jan 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institu- tions	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31
Number of Patients	Adts.	M.	17	33	24	7	19
		F.	15	29	24	6	14
	Chil.	M.	2	3	3	—	2
		F.	8	1	7	—	2
Number of Obser- vation Cases	Adts.	M.	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	—	—
	Chil.	M.	—	1	1	—	—
		F.	1	—	—	—	1
	Total		43	67	59	13	38

TABLE III.
TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

RETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF
PATIENTS* AND OF OBSERVATION OF DOUBTFUL CASES DISCHARGED
FROM RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1930.

Classification on admission to the Institution.		Condition at time of discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution												Total		
			Under 3 months			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months					
			M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.			
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.		Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	
			Improved	-	I	-	-	2	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	4	
			No material improve't	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Died in Institution ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Class T.B. + Group 1	Quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	I	-	2	
			Improved	-	2	-	-	3	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	6	
			No material improve't	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
			Died in Institution ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Class T.B. + Group 2	Quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Improved	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	I	2	-	9	
			No material improve't	3	I	-	I	2	-	I	2	-	-	I	-	11	
			Died in Institution ...	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	
		Class T.B. + Group 3	Quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Improved	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	
			No material improve't	I	-	-	2	-	-	I	I	-	-	I	-	6	
			Died in Institution ...	4	I	-	I	2	-	I	2	-	-	-	-	11	
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.		Bones & Joints	Quiescent or Arrested	-	I	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	6	
			Improved	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	-	-	4	6	
			No material improve't	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Died in Institution ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	I	
		Abdominal	Quiescent or Arrested	-	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
			Improved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			No material improve't	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Died in Institution ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Other Organs	Quiescent or Arrested	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Improved	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I
			No material improve't	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			Died in Institution ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Peripheral Glands	Quiescent or Arrested	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Improved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			No material improve't	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Died in Institution ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Observation for purpose of diagnosis.			Under 1 week	1-2 weeks			2-4 weeks			More than 4 weeks							
			Tuberculous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
			Non-tuberculous ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	I	
			Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

* It should be borne in mind that the definition of "patient" does not include persons in whom a definite diagnosis of tuberculosis has not been made.

VENEREAL DISEASES.—The Clinic established for this work at the Worcester General Infirmary has been continued under the medical charge of Mr. T. Bates, F.R.C.S.

The work done during the year is shown in tabular form below.

The cost of carrying out the work has increased because a much more complete course of treatment, particularly for syphilis, has been advised by the Ministry of Health.

Pathological investigations in connexion with this work are undertaken for the City by the City of Birmingham Pathological Laboratory, to which 396 specimens were submitted during the year.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (VENEREAL DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1916.

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Worcester General Infirmary during the year ended the 31st December, 1930.

A Copy of this Return should be sent, *before the 28th February, 1931*, to the Secretary, Ministry of Health, and to the Medical Officer of Health of each County and County Borough in which patients treated at the Centre resided.

	Syphilis		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTAL	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Number of cases which—								
(a) at the beginning of the year under report were under treatment or observation for	21	24	71	15	6	4	98	43
(b) had been marked off <i>in a previous year</i> as having ceased to attend or as transferred to other Centres, and which returned to the Treatment Centre during the year under report <i>suffering from the same infection...</i>	2	—	6	—	—	—	8	—
TOTAL—Items 1 (a) and 1 (b) ...	23	24	77	15	6	4	106	43

				Conditions other than Venereal		TOTAL	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
				Syphilis M.	F.	Gonorrhœa M.	F.
2 (a)	Number of cases dealt with at the Treatment Centre during the year for the first time with infections of	1. less than one year's standing 2. more than one year's standing		24	11	50	10
				17	17	14	5
				17	13	122	56
TOTAL*—Items 1 (a), 1 (b) and 2 (a)				64	52	141	30
2 (b)	Number of cases <i>included</i> in Item 2 (a) known to have received <i>previous treatment</i> <i>at other Centres</i> for the same infection			4	1	5	1
				—	—	—	—
				9	2		
3.	Number of cases which ceased to attend—						
(a)	before completing the first course of treatment for ...			5	2	6	2
(b)	After one or more courses but before completion of treatment for			5	3	—	—
(c)	after completion of treat- ment, but before final tests as to cure of			10	5	4	6
				—	—	—	—
				14	11		
4.	Number of cases transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for			8	4	17	2
				—	—	—	—
				25	6		
5.	Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and observation for			12	4	38	6
				—	—	—	—
				50	10		
6.	Number of cases which, at the end of the year under report, were under treatment or observation for			24	34	76	14
				3	2	103	50
TOTAL*—Items 3, 4, 5 and 6 ...				64	52	141	30
				3	2	208	84
7.	Out-patient attendances—						
(a)	For individual attention by the Medical Officer ...			919	554	720	320
(b)	For intermediate treatment, <i>e.g.</i> irrigation, dressings, etc.			—	—	1908	36
				82	32	1721	906
TOTAL ATTENDANCES				919	554	2628	356
				82	32	3629	942
8.	Aggregate number of "In- patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering from			254	127	181	131
				—	—	435	258

* The total of Items 1 (a), 1 (b) and 2 (a) in the vertical columns headed Syphilis, and Gonorrhœa should agree with the corresponding total of Items 3, 4, 5 and 6.

	For detection of			For
	Spirochetes	Gonococci	Other Organisms	Wassermann Reaction
9. Examinations of Pathological material :—				
(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre ...	—	—	—	—
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory	1	83	—	141
Number of City cases dealt with during the year for the first time and found to be suffering from :—				
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	44
Soft Chancre ...	...	...	...	—
Gonorrhœa ...	...	...	...	36
Conditions other than venereal ...	...	...	...	21
Total	...	...	...	101
Total number of attendances of all City patients ...	...	...	...	3,194
Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of all City patients	...	...	...	453
Number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given to City patients ...	...	...	...	477

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS (1913 AND 1927).—The Medical Officer of Health acts as certifying Officer under the above Acts.

In addition to the clerical staff of the Health Department, I have the assistance of Miss Tree, Secretary to the Worcester Voluntary Association for Mental and Physical Welfare, who acts as visiting and petitioning Officer.

Miss Tree has given me most valuable assistance in carrying out this section of the work, her visits to defectives under statutory or voluntary supervision or under guardianship being very welcome to the parents or guardians concerned.

ASCERTAINMENT.—At the beginning of the year, apart from defectives devolving upon the care of the Education Committee, there were the following defectives known to the Mental Deficiency Act Committee, viz. :—

In Institutions	...	...	...	...	25
On licence from Institutions	...	...	...	...	1
Under Guardianship	...	...	...	...	4
On Licence from Guardianship	...	...	...	...	1
In Places of Safety	...	...	...	...	1
Under Statutory Supervision	...	...	...	...	23
Awaiting disposal	...	...	...	...	4
Under Voluntary Supervision	...	...	...	...	51
					<hr/>
Total, 1st January, 1930	...	...	...	...	110
<i>Less</i>					
Died	...	...	...	...	1
Removed	...	...	...	...	13
					<hr/>
					14
					<hr/>
					96
<i>Add</i>					
New Cases	...	...	...	...	5
					<hr/>
On Register, 31st December, 1930	...	...	...	...	101
					<hr/>

During the year, 2 cases were placed in institutions, and 4 under guardianship upon orders.

Locally, the care of certain defectives is met by the provision of an Occupation Centre at Angel Place and a Woodwork Class in St. John's.

OCCUPATION CENTRE.—Here drill, raffia work, games, needlework, etc., are taught in the mornings to the defectives attending. Mrs. Bowring has been responsible for this work during the year.

THE WOODWORK CLASS at St. John's is conducted by Mr. Johnson and 2 sessions are held weekly.

Mr. Johnson's work was very favourably reported upon during the year by the Board of Control's Inspector.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain institutional accommodation for defectives and there is frequent pressure from the Board of Control for the City to combine with some adjoining authority in the provision of an Institution for defectives.

MENTAL TREATMENT ACT (1930).—This Act which came into force on January 1st, 1931, contained certain sections which came into operation at the passing of the Act in July, 1930.

The Act officially recognised mental disorder as a condition which in many instances is curable in its early stages and indicated the provision that Local Authorities should make for the early treatment of incipient mental illness.

The Scope of the Act is the prevention of lunacy and as a preventive measure rightly falls to the administration of the Health Committee.

The provision to be made by Local Authorities falls under the following heads :—

- (1) Out-patient Clinics.
- (2) Treatment of Voluntary Patients.
- (3) Treatment of Temporary Patients.
- (4) Provision of after care.

So far the Council has concerned itself only with Out-Patient Clinics.

By arrangement with the County Authorities an Out-patient Clinic has been established at the Worcester General Infirmary.

The Clinic is in charge of Dr. H. F. Fenton, Medical Superintendent of Powick Mental Hospital, who attends once weekly.

Patients are referred to the Clinic by their own Doctors, and Dr. Fenton supplies the following record of work done for City cases since the Clinic opened in October.

“ 13 cases were referred by local doctors to the Clinic for the Early treatment of mental disorder.

In 2 cases the mental condition was found to be caused by a bodily ailment—in one instance sphenoidal sinus infection and in the other chronic colitis.

Treatment of the physical condition cured the incipient mental disorder.

In one case it was found necessary to certify the patient, who was admitted to a mental hospital.

The remaining 10 cases, after treatment at the Clinic, were discharged as fit."

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER OFFICER'S SUPERANNUATION ACT.—Under this Act, all new officers of the Council must be passed as medically fit before they may be taken upon the permanent staff.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as medical examiner for the Council.

During the year 8 persons were examined in this connexion ; 7 were passed fit, and one was accepted only after a period of 6 months observation.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROPAGANDA.—Towards the end of the year " Better Health ", a monthly paper dealing with health matters from the preventive aspect, was introduced to the City.

In addition to local matter, this periodical contains valuable information by some of the leading public health authorities in the Country.

Some 3,000 copies are distributed monthly to schools, clinics, dispensaries, and individuals interested in preventive medicine, at no cost to the City.

So far, the magazine appears to have been well received.

TABLE COMPILED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF WORCESTER.

[illegible]

No.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES.											All Ages.	
		0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	45-	65-	85-			
1	Small-pox	1	8
2	Measles	5	1	1	1
3	Whooping Cough	1	3
4	Epidemic Influenza	1	2
5	Scarlet Fever	2
6	Diphtheria.....	...	2
7	Enteric Fever
8	Paratyphoid Fever
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